The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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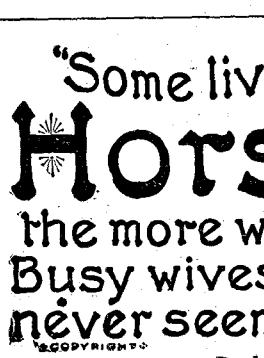
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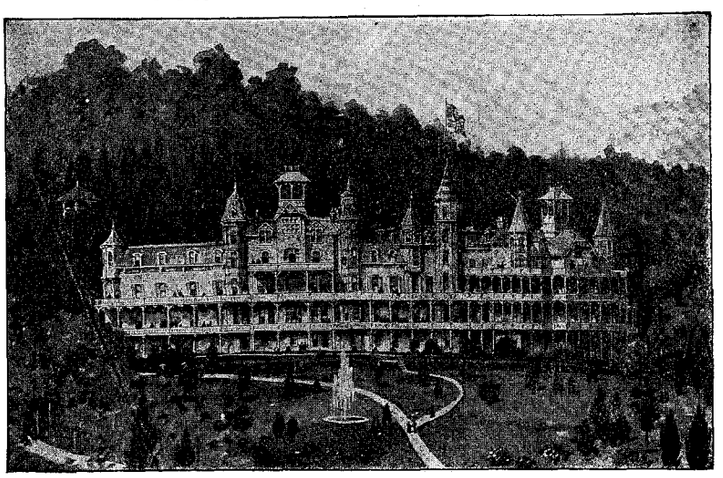

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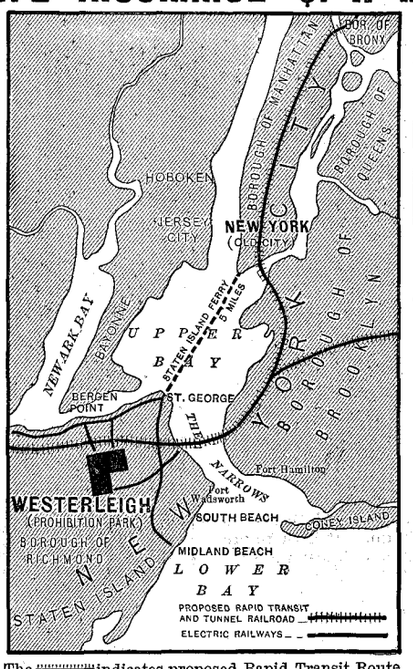

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OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

THE nomination of Governor Roosevelt for the Vice-Presidency, and the developments leading up to it, have brought out more remarks in the press than any other feature of the Republican national convention held in Philadelphia last week. The opinion seems to prevail, in papers of every political hue, that his nomination materially strengthens the ticket. Senator Hanna, according to newspaper report, agreed with Governor Roosevelt himself that the latter could help the party most by running again this year for governor of New York. Senator Platt, however, is reported to have said that Governor Roosevelt could not carry New York next fall, a view which some Democratic papers think well founded, pointing to the narrow margin by which he was elected two years ago when military hero-worship was at its height. Mr. Platt's enemies, however, construed his desire for the governor's nomination on the national ticket more to the fear that Roosevelt would be reelected governor than to any fear that he would not be. The fruitless efforts of Governor Roosevelt to escape the nomination, and the counter-efforts to compel him to accept it, gave the newspaper men the larger part of the material for their despatches, and furnished the only bone of contention in the gathering, after the contests of rival delegations had been adjusted by the national committee. All

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
(Photograph by Pach Bros.)

the reports of committees were adopted without contest, and the nominations for President and Vice-President were finally made by unanimous vote.

The renomination of the President was so fully expected that it has so far aroused no unusual comment. The platform contains little that is novel, and is considered disappointing by some of the Republican press.

THE TICKET.

A Republican View.—"McKinley is not the first President of this age to be renominated practically by acclamation, but during his four years in the White House there has arisen no anti-administration party; nothing of that kind has been seriously attempted or, so far as the politically initiated confess, has it been considered. At Philadelphia there was no hostile faction marching sullenly with the friendly delegates because opposition

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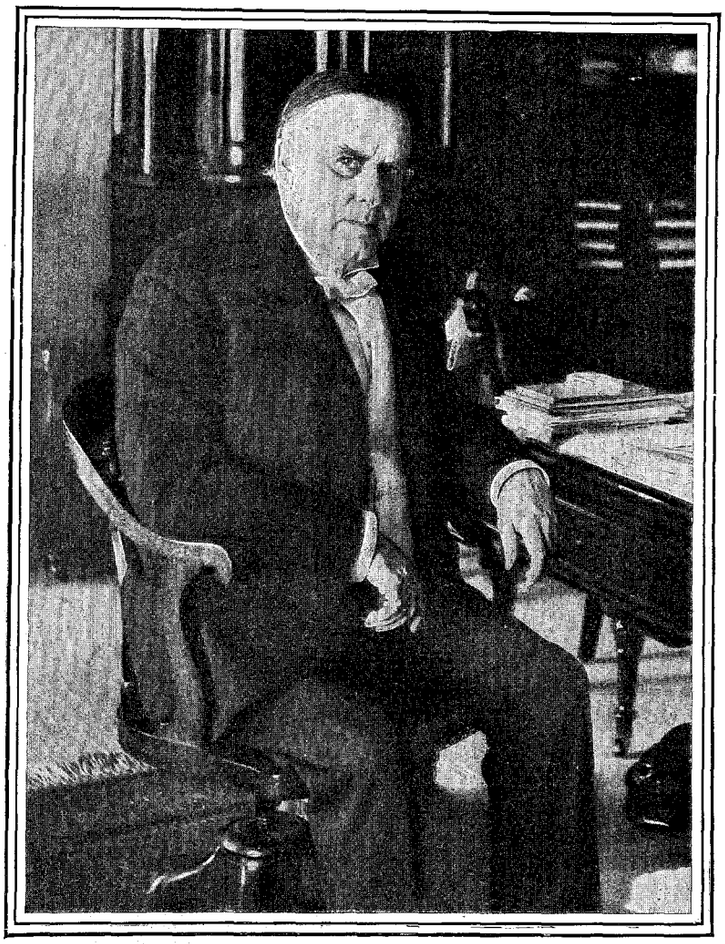

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WILLIAM McKINLEY.

was hopeless, and in this happy respect President McKinley has not had a predecessor.

"The renomination is fully earned. During a strain of war and political evolution the like of which the country experienced but once before, McKinley as the national executive has at no moment stood with the doubters or the pessimists. He has shirked no duty of the moment because it was forbidding or novel. He has never once sought refuge in the ever-open shelter of anti-expansion argument that for many of the Administration's determining acts in the progress of expansion there were no precedents. He has gone ahead on the path of our manifest destiny without flourish, with a cautious tongue, but with an unfaltering foot, until to-day the United States are greater in truth and in the estimation of the world than ever before, and the Republican Party is not only hopeful, but wholly convinced of the wisdom and patriotism of the canvass about to be made in McKinley's name.

"The first man to be nominated for Vice-President, tho, by a like outpouring of party sentiment, is Theodore Roosevelt. Even if the second McKinley term should close Roosevelt's career in politics, he would have reward enough for public service through a lifetime. No man ever received so stunning a tribute of popular approval as Roosevelt received in the persistent and at last triumphant demand that he should be the candidate for Vice-President. The bosses who scare political kindergartens with visions of their absolute and awful domination in public affairs were chips on the stream of the irresistible sentiment for Roosevelt, insatiable until it got him."—*The New York Sun* (*Rep.*).

Another Period of Backing and Filling.—"Mr. McKinley is nominated. This is the reward he receives from the Republican Party and its leaders for the lamblike docility with which he has obeyed their orders in every particular during the last four years.

"It is also a guarantee for the United States that if McKinley's nomination be followed by his election there is going to be another period of backing and filling, of sophomore statesmanship and of bowing to the will of party leaders. This is encouraging! . . . . . .

"In any case the die is cast, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, unless McKinley should prove disinterested enough to withdraw in favor of Roosevelt. But it is not yet too late for the Democrats to save the situation. There is still time for them to avoid the pitfalls of Bryanism, Populism, and silverism."—*The New York Herald* (*Ind.*).

Roosevelt the Fallen.—"As governor of New York Roosevelt dared to challenge the enmity of the Platt machine. He instigated and jammed through the Legislature a corporation franchise tax law, which made every trust, monopoly, railway, and tramway combination in New York hate him and long for his destruction. On some occasions, it is true, he showed the white feather. He did surrender to Platt on more than one occasion, but, whenever he did so, the act was so manifestly in the interest of 'harmony' that nobody in his own party felt that it counted. But none of his friends ever believed that he could be brought to throw up the sponge at Philadelphia without ever getting out of his corner.

"He has done so, and it only remains for the next legislature of the Empire State to pass an act changing his Christian name from Theodore to Dennis. If there had been a fraction as much sense as 'bounce' in his composition it would have occurred to him that he, and not Platt, nor yet Hanna, held the game in his hands. He could have continued to say to the latter that an honest citizen could not allow his name to be put on a ticket which reeked of Algerism, Eaganism, Sampsonism, violation of the constitution, and carpetbag corruption in the colonies. He could have refused to stand for the defeat of the Nicaragua canal bill in the interests of the Hanna-Panama syndicate, and for the ship subsidy steal, and his refusal to shoulder those policies of infamy would have strengthened him with the American people. He could have dared Platt to refuse him a renomination for the governorship of New York.

"But Roosevelt is a fallen idol. . . . All that his name might have meant to Republican voters in case he had honestly asked for the nomination has been lost to the party by his invertebracy at Philadelphia. It does not lie in his mouth any more to say that William McKinley 'has the backbone of a chocolate eclair in a candy-store window.' His own is demonstrated to have the consistency of a fresh marshmallow drop."—*The Washington Times* (*Dem.*).

Chairman Hanna.—"The reelection yesterday of Marcus A. Hanna as chairman of the Republican national committee naturally followed the good work of the convention in nominating McKinley and Roosevelt.

"Chairman Hanna has grown steadily in the favor and respect of the country during the four years past. No man has been more mercilessly caricatured, but these caricatures, so far from affecting the opinion of the people, do not even amuse them. He conducted the Republican campaign four years ago in a clean, vigorous, aggressive, and successful manner. Since then he has been prominently before the people and has continued to grow in public estimation the better he is known.

"His remaining as head of the Republican national committee insures a campaign of vigor and thoroughness, of education and conviction. No reasonable person can doubt that the result will be an even more decisive victory for the Republican ticket than in 1896."—*The Philadelphia Press* (*Rep.*).

THE PLATFORM.

The platform reviews the record of the past four years, pointing to the prosperity of the country, and noting "that while during the whole period of one hundred and seven years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of exports over imports of only $383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,537,094." It also speaks with pride of the war with Spain and the "new birth of freedom" given to

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ten millions of people as a result. It expresses renewed allegiance to the gold standard and "stedfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver." As the paragraph on trusts seems likely to be the center of considerable discussion, we quote it in full:

"We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest cooperation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition, and secure the rights of producers, laborers, and all who are engaged in industry and commerce."

In the platform protection and reciprocity are indorsed, restriction of the immigration of cheap labor, aid to American shipping, and liberal pensions are favored, "the policy of the Republican Party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service" is commended, the choice of civil servants in our new possessions is applauded, and the belief is expressed "that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined, as far as practicable, to their inhabitants." The Southern States are condemned for their restriction of the negro vote. Favor is expressed for good roads, rural free postal delivery, the reclamation of our arid lands, the admission of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma to statehood, the reduction of the war taxes, "the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States," a department of commerce and industries in the Cabinet, and the reorganization of the consular system. Approval is given to the Administration's action in the partition of Samoa, the annexation of Hawaii, and the tender of friendly offices in the interest of peace in South Africa; also "stedfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine" is asserted. The statement is included that after the war with Spain we were bound to provide for the maintenance of law and order and the establishment of good government in our new territory, and "to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed."

Well Built.—"The only criticism that can stand against such a platform is to show that, if executed in good faith and with knowledge and efficiency, as the platform of 1896 has been, it would fail to defend the honor of the nation or to promote its prosperity, and of such criticism little indeed will be heard in the coming months of discussion. . . . . .

"The representatives of the party, this year as heretofore, have preserved a due order and subordination in framing its platform. They declare its opinions on all issues of broad national concern without timidity, but also without exaggeration. No survey of Republican success during the last four years or throughout the long period of general prosperity of which the party has been the chief instrument would be adequate if it did not recognize the wisdom with which it has refused to assist in imparting an appearance of paramount importance to proposals of doubtful value and topics of ephemeral interest. Demagogs and fanatics have uniformly failed to receive its countenance. The incalculable service thus rendered to the nation in times both of tranquillity and disturbance is repeated this year, and again the Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.'"—*The New York Tribune* (*Rep.*).

Nothing in It.—"The so-called platform adopted at Philadelphia is not a platform at all; it is not a declaration of principles nor a program of action. It is a declaration of ends to be attained by government. Now, there is no difference among rational men as to the ends to be attained; everybody desires to be prosperous; everybody desires to have the nation honored and influential; everybody is in favor of the millennium; the only practical question is as to the means of attaining it. As to this the campaign speech adopted in Philadelphia in place of a platform tells us very little. It declares against the free and unlimited coinage of silver; but that has already been disposed of by legislation. As to further financial legislation the platform is in 'favor of such legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed, and commerce enlarged.' The greenbackers and silverites are in favor of just the same thing; what a party platform is for is to tell how a political organization purposes to attain this end, but the Philadelphia document gives no information."—*The New York Journal of Commerce.*

Strong, Direct, Unequivocal.—Fortunate is the party that can point to the past and the present as the index and assurance of what is to come. . . . The Administration now in its fourth year is exceptionally happy in its record of achievements. It can refer to the fulfilment of promises and to the highest degree of success in dealing with great and unexpected emergencies. . . . . The platform is strong, direct, unequivocal, a vigorous avowal in regard to work to be performed within the next four years by the great executive and progressive party of the country, unless the people decree otherwise, a most improbable event.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, (*Rep*).

A Disappointing and Unsatisfactory Declaration.—The platform of principles presented to the people of the country by the

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MARCUS A. HANNA.

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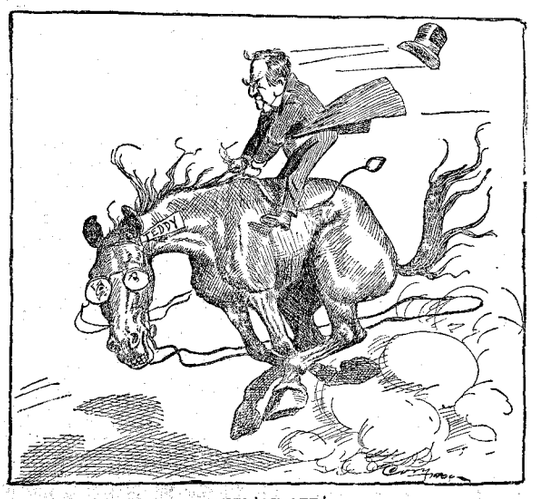
National Republican Convention must be disappointing and unsatisfactory, even to the members of the party whose purposes it is supposed to represent. . . . It is discursive, shambling, aimless, and without purpose; largely devoted to the thrashing of old straw and inadequate in its handling of the pertinent questions of the day.—*The Atlanta Constitution*, (*Dem.*).



THEY'RE OFF!

—*The New York World.*

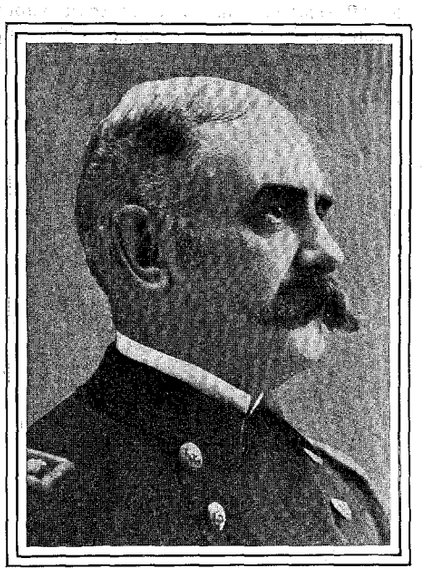
THE CHINESE DISORDER.

IN the midst of the conflicting reports from China, three points —Peking, Tien-Tsin, and Taku—stand out as the important centers of interest. Peking and Tien-Tsin each contains hundreds of Europeans and scores of Americans, whose fate is a matter of grave anxiety, while Taku, covered by the guns of the allied fleet, is quiet. The Peking reports have been from day to day of the most various kind, at one time representing that all the foreigners are massacred, the Emperor killed, the Empress Dowager a suicide, and the city in the hands of a seething mob; at another time, that the relief column under Admiral Seymour and Captain McCalla arrived safely, that a large Russian relief force reached the city about the same time, and that all the foreigners are safe. At Tien-Tsin the situation is serious. A large force of Chinese, with many big guns, have been bombarding the city, particularly the foreign quarter; many buildings, among them the American consulate, have been destroyed, and three hundred or more foreigners killed or wounded. Among those killed are four American marines, and the commander of the British war-ship *Barfleur*.

COL. E. H. LISCUM,
Of the 9th Infantry, ordered from Manila to China.

So much for the situation. As to the remedy, the powers are agreed, so the German foreign office announces, that the first thing to be done is to rescue the Europeans and Americans in Tien-Tsin and Peking at all hazards. Admiral Kempff reports that Russia is moving twenty thousand men down through Manchuria upon Peking, and the Yokohama correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* says that Japan has chartered fifteen transports and is mobilizing her fleet, and will soon land a large force in China. The other powers also are preparing to send troops, and Secretary Long has ordered Admiral Remey to sail immediately from Manila to Taku with the *Brooklyn*. After the relief of the beleaguered foreigners, the next step of the powers, it is supposed, will be a demand for adequate satisfaction for the injuries to European interests; and the third step will be the establishment of guaranties against the repetition of such outrages.

An important phase of the affair is the attitude of the Chinese Government toward the "rioters." The attack of the Taku forts on the foreign war-vessels, and the bombardment of the American consulate and other foreign buildings in Tien-Tsin with big guns, would ordinarily, of course, be acts of war; but many believe that the central Government has lost control of the army and can not be held responsible for the disorderly acts of soldiers who have thrown off all authority. As communication with the Chinese capital is cut off, it is impossible for the Chinese Government to disavow the outrages, and the Chinese minister at Washington seems to be totally in the dark as to the whole affair, and merely reiterates that the hostilities must have arisen from a misunderstanding, and that all will come out right if the powers do not provoke the Chinese by invading their country. The Washington correspondents, however, report that our cabinet inclines to the view that the hostilities at Taku and Tien-Tsin are acts of war, and that the Chinese minister is likely to receive his passports in a few days.



CAPT. G. F. F. WILDE,
Of the Battleship *Oregon*, ordered to China.

A Good Quarrel to Keep Away from.—"But if the Chinese Government should admit its responsibility for the attack, what will be the next step taken by the powers interested? And is there any hope that they will be able to work together in a sufficiently harmonious way to compel China to fulfil its treaty obligations without going to war among themselves? It is one of the regretable characteristics of war that it tends toward the spread of warlike operations even among nations not actually involved in the original quarrel. Two army or navy officers of different nations may precipitate a war between the powers to which their commands belong, even tho they may try to act with the most careful judgment. Particularly is this true when there has been a previous jealousy or rivalry between the two countries.

"When to this chance of friction is added a suspicion that several of the great powers have designs upon the territory of China, it will be seen that the chief anxiety in Europe and the United States does not relate to the result of any hostilities that may be

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directed against China alone. It is highly probable that a very moderate force of trained troops, armed with the most improved modern weapons, will absolutely crush or annihilate any force the Chinese may be able to put in the field, especially as the latter's supply of ammunition is supposed to be insufficient for a successful campaign. But it is the next step after the overthrow of the imperial troops that is likely to worry the statesmen of the civilized world. They will have to deal with each other after they have finished with the 'heathen Chinee,' and so far as the present outlook extends they would rather tackle two Chinese specters than run the risk of breaking up one European concert.

"It would be wise for the United States to hold aloof from all concerted action with other powers except in cases in which there is absolute harmony and unanimous cooperation. If a great war must come out of the Chinese problem it is better that we should keep out of it."—*The Chicago Record.*

A Word for the Chinaman.—"Of course, the Chinese are heathens and all that. And they have acted very badly toward our missionaries and travelers and traders. But history is by no means silent on the subject of the imposition of the opium trade, and of legislation dictated from the Sand Lots, and of the Rock Springs massacre, and of a thousand other abominable outrages inflicted upon those benighted heathen by civilized Christians. Perhaps it was all for their good. Eels are much more useful after they are skinned than before, but that fact seldom reconciles them to the skinning. The simple fact is that the Occidental powers—England, France, Russia, and the United States—have for many years been treating China and the Chinese very badly—as badly, from the Chinese point of view, as the Chinese have treated the strangers who have, uninvited, intruded themselves within their gates. We have heard some of the most eminent and experienced American missionaries to China, at the time of some of the worst Chinese anti-mission riots, declare that they did not wonder a bit at the conduct of the Chinese, and, on the ground of the natural *lex talionis*, did not greatly blame them.

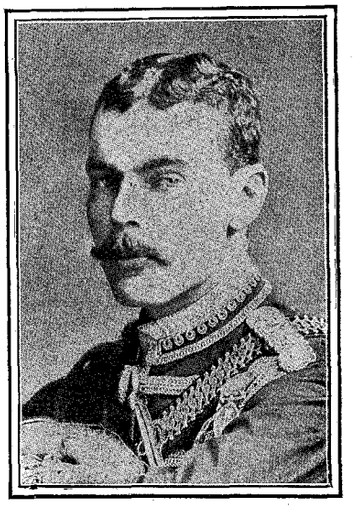
"We are going on, however, to coerce China into submission to our ways. We are all agreed that it is our right and our duty to do so. We can not permit that vast empire to be shut against us. There is too vast a prospect of profit in the development of its resources and in the sale of our goods to its inhabitants. Why, if China were as well supplied with railroads as is the United States, it would have at least two million miles. We have simply got to go in and build those roads and make thirty per cent. dividends on their stock if it takes all the smokeless powder in the world to do it. But what a wretched travesty upon sense and justice it is to approve and urgently promote such a campaign against China, which is, or should be, as independent a sovereign state as there is in the world, and at the same time to cavil at the suppression of insurrection and brigandage in the Philippines, which by every principle of international law and natural morals are subject to our sovereignty and to control which is legally and morally our duty as well as our right!"—"*W. F. J.*" *in The New York Tribune.*

Value of the Philippines Now Appears.—"But for the Philippines, our fleet and our army there, where would American interests be in China to-day? . . . Where would the United States have once been in this settlement? We should have had two or three ships in China. We could have landed a couple of hundred sailors and marines. We would have been without a battle-ship or a soldier. Our forces would have been eight thousand miles away. No transport would have been in existence. The United States, with all its vast interests, would have stood silently by, unable to speak with authority or to act with decision, to have weight in the council of nations to safeguard the future of a great and growing trade.

"To-day the Ninth Regiment is already on the way from Manila. It will be at Taku in a week. No fleet but Japan's is stronger in the East. No power speaks with a more authoritative voice or is more heeded. The treaty rights of American trade and manufactures in Chinese commerce will be regarded by every nation and remain safe because under the Republican policy of expansion the United States is planted on both sides of the Pacific, asking no more than its rights, and equal to their protection."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

HOW THE AMERICAN PRESS VIEW THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

NOW that the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic seem to agree that the Boer cause in South Africa has waned to an all but total eclipse, some interesting observations on the British triumph are appearing on the editorial pages, and a brief glance at the American comment from the Atlantic to the Pacific reveals many side-lights on the situation.



THE EARL OF AIRLIE,
Killed in battle near Pretoria.

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) expresses a view widely held by the pro-British press when it says that the British triumph "will be to the advantage of everybody concerned, and within that liberal category may be included all the nations on the face of the earth." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), too, thinks that "there are good days ahead—better days than any in the past—for Boer and Briton alike in South Africa." The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) sees nothing to glory over in the fighting exhibition that South Africa has given the world. It says: "We certainly hope this South African 'killing match' is finished. Some thousands of valuable lives have been needlessly sacrificed, and the Boers should be able to realize that, in forcing the war issue, rather than to yield fairness and equality in government to all within their borders, they have, after all, only been playing into the hands of the British." A pro-Boer view of the end of the war may be seen in the comment of the New York *Sun* (Rep.), which says: "We can only say again that it is an ominous event when in the present age one civilized state conquers, annexes to itself, and abolishes the independence of another, even when the victim is no bigger or stronger than a Boer republic." The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), too, declares that England's cold-blooded performance in blotting out the two republics "marks the lowest stage to which international morality has ever descended since the modern world took shape."

Some of the Democratic press, such as the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the Kansas City *Times* charge that the administration at Washington has aided England. *The Times* says: "England has committed the crime of the century and this Government has been an accessory. . . . The cowardly and truckling pro-British Administration at Washington should be and will be held to a strict accountability for bringing this reproach upon the republic and its liberty-loving citizens." Many Republican papers heartily sympathize with the burghers. Says the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.): "The spread of Democratic institutions is beaten back by armies. It is a turning backward of the tide of progress which must distress millions of lovers of human freedom in other parts of the world than South Africa. . . . Every despot feels more secure because the Boers have been unable to save their country, however much his sympathies may have been with the weak against the strong, or influenced by dislike of Great Britain."

The Southern press, too, contain many interesting comments. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) says: "If humanity is not staggered by the losses or by the cost of the war, it is astounded by the heartless policy of the British Government from the beginning to the end. In this it has paid the price which Kruger predicted." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) says: "Cecil Rhodes realizes his program as to the map of South Africa, which was to 'color it all red,' and it is the reddest thing of the kind since the partition of Poland." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), in surprise at the Boer "collapse," says: "It is difficult to resist the impression that the scheme of defense has been for the most part a gigantic bluff, and that, when the real truth about the cam-

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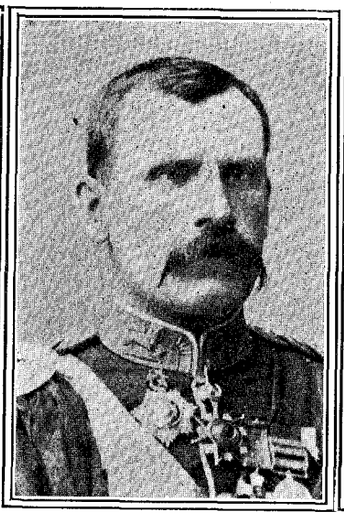
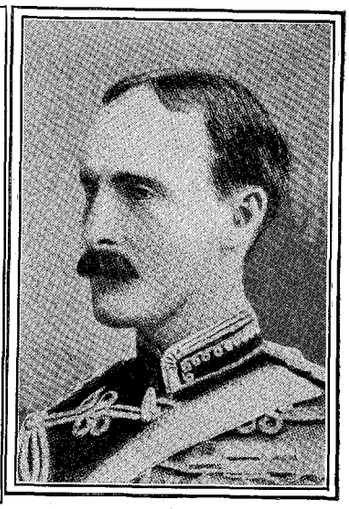
COLONEL THORNYCROFT.



GEN. HECTOR MACDONALD.

GEN. SIR HERBERT CHERMSIDE.



GEN. IAN HAMILTON.

GEN. SIR LESLIE RUNDLE.

GEN. REGINALD POLE-CAREW.

GEN. EDWARD HUTTON.

YOUNG OFFICERS WHO HAVE WON DISTINCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

paign shall have been revealed, the world will yield to a feeling of undisguised astonishment at the one-sidedness of the struggle." The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) compares the Boers with the Confederates, saying that "in both cases the beaten people made a grand fight," and that all they have to show for it is a fine military record and "the consciousness of having done their duty."

Looking to the future relations between Boer and Briton, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) declares that nothing short of a federation of the British possessions in South Africa, with the same measure of home rule enjoyed by Canada and Australia "can prevent the recurrence of rebellions in South Africa which will be more formidable than the war which is now drawing to a close." "The least England can do," declares the Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.), "is to make the Boer at home in his own land, and England will miss a glorious opportunity if she does not put pacification above revenge." The Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Rep.) remarks: "There is no occasion for freedom's shrieking whichever side wins in this contest. . . . For after all, a cause such as this can not be determined by war. The control of South Africa in the future and the direction of its development depends less upon the relative strength of the armies that have been facing each other than it does upon the relative vigor of the two races that will compete or cooperate in the task of making that land what it is to be." But *The Deseret News* (Ind.), Salt Lake, observes: "The downfall of the republics is certainly a matter of regret, but the defeat of Great Britain in this unequal conflict would have been still more deplorable. For that would have been a signal for the advance of the opponents of liberty from all sides."

On the Pacific coast the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.) says: "England can use her triumph only to build up thriving, free, and happy colonies—by and by to become loyal as well—upon the ruins of the subjugated states. For them the high hope of independence fades forever; but as English subjects they will enjoy rights and privileges that have been won through centuries of struggle happier than their own. Whatever their sympathies, the people of this country will be glad that this sorrowful war is at an end." The San Francisco *Call* believes that "history records no more pitiful tragedy than has been enacted in South Africa. Nor does history record a more amazing spectacle than the wild rejoicing in Great Britain that a victory has been gained by that empire over two weak republics. The British force outnumbered the Boer army more than twelve to one. Yet London went mad over the victory! If the record of human affairs has been correctly written such rejoicing over such a victory is a symptom of national decay." *The Freeman's Labor Journal* (Spokane) finds in the British triumph this moral: "The Boers are whipped; their nation is no more. God and man knows that might, not right, won. Public sentiment had nothing to do with the case, and God was on the side of the fellows with the biggest guns and bank accounts. Let labor profit by the lesson, organize for power, and rely upon themselves to fight and win. Sentiment will neither release the mortgage on the cow nor buy bread for the babies. It is a business proposition. Unite by and for yourselves."

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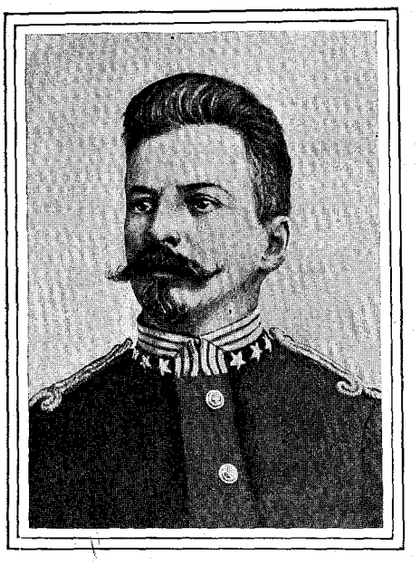
THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

THE municipal elections which took place in Cuba on June 16 were the first held in that island since it has come under American control, and on that account have attracted wide attention. The election, by a majority of 13,073 to 6,534, of General Alejandro Rodriguez as mayor of Havana is regarded as a victory for the Cuban military element, as well as for the cause of Cuban independence. Rodriguez represented the Nationalist party—the party of General Gomez—and was opposed by the more radical "Republican party," which won some small victories in the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas. At Santiago the issue was fought out on the basis of the color line, the white man's ticket being elected. The Democratic Union party, the most conservative party of all, met with such small success that in many cities it withdrew its candidates.



GEN. ALEJANDRO RODRIGUEZ,
Elected Mayor of Havana.

Much comment has been aroused by the light vote cast. In Havana, where about 60,000 men were entitled to vote, less than 25,000 registered and only 19,600 votes were cast. Says the New York *Sun*: "When it is considered that the decimating wars through which Cuba has passed, with the frightful accompaniments of disease and starvation, have led straight toward a ballot-box for their reward; when it is remembered that for generation after generation it has been the dream of Cuban patriots and the hope of its people to secure the boon of self-government, last Saturday's vote is disappointing." On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* points out that "the proportion [of voters] in Cuba is the proportion of the Latin countries of Europe," such as France and Italy, and adds that if the vote was a light one, the election was peaceful and orderly. The New York *Tribune* declares that the first result of the election is to give "some assurance of the orderliness of the Cuban people in such matters," and comments favorably on the fact that no riots or other disturbances took place. This feature also elicits praise from the Columbia *State*, which says:

"Three things stand out prominently from the record: First, the candidates were few; showing no such craze for office as had been forecasted. Second, the vote was light; showing that many electors felt easy as to the consequences, no matter who might be elected. Third, the voting and the count were conducted with marvellous order, showing that those who took part in the contests were unswayed by passion and appreciated their duty as good citizens to respect the decisions reached. . . . Not finally, but very thoroughly so far, the Cubans have vindicated themselves against their detractors."

By many of the papers it is claimed that Cuba, having shown herself fully capable of self-government, should now be given complete independence at the earliest possible opportunity. In the eyes of the New Orleans *Daily Picayune*, the election proved to be "a direct rebuke to the annexation desires of the administration," and "shows conclusively that the majority of the Cubans are opposed to annexation, and favor the absolute independence of the island." The Philadelphia *North American* declares:

"It now only remains for the United States to hasten the completion of the work which it has so auspiciously begun. A government, civil in all its branches and free from the taint of military control, should be erected at once. Its administration should be left solely in the hands of the citizens of the island, and our soldiers should be withdrawn and department commanders recalled at the earliest possible day. The end of our usefulness is arriving."

PHILIPPINE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

THE President's proclamation of amnesty, promising "complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future" to all Filipino insurgents who within ninety days "formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands," is regarded as a move that may mark a new phase of the Philippine situation. The proclamation promises free transportation to any part of the archipelago to those who accept it, and promises that "the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos [$27 in silver] to each man who presents a rifle in good condition." It is considered significant that on Thursday of last week, the day the proclamation was issued in Manila, two hundred Filipinos who are not pro-American in their sentiments met in Manila to determine methods for securing peace. The despatches from Manila say that the conference "was composed of the distinctly revolutionary element," and thirty political prisoners were released from jail in order to attend. The New York *Sun's* despatch says: "The spirit of the assembly was apparent, since the members believe that Aguinaldo will abide by their decision. Señor Paterno declared: 'All failing to observe the mandates issuing from this chair, which is backed by Aguinaldo, are criminal traitors.' This was the first general meeting of Filipinos since the fall of Tarlac. . . . All those who took part in the meeting were in favor of peace." The meeting unanimously adopted the following seven conditions which they considered necessary to an honorable peace. A request for independence does not appear in the list. The demand for the expulsion of the friars, the despatches report, was passed with shouts of approval, the entire assembly shouting, "Expel, expel!" Here is the list:

First—Amnesty.
Second—The return by the Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property.
Third—Employment for the revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established.
Fourth—The application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers.
Fifth—A guaranty to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their Constitution.
Sixth—Establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces.
Seventh—Expulsion of the friars.

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which has opposed nearly all of the administration's Philippine measures, admits that "it is a good thing, however, that the administration has now done" in issuing the amnesty proclamation, "and the issue of the proclamation is cause for congratulation. What every right-minded man wants most of all is a cessation of the fighting, and it seems only reasonable to expect that the offer of clemency now made will help much to bring about this result." The New York *Times* (Ind.) says:

"It is impossible at this distance and with the information accessible to tell what will be the effect of this offer. It is a fair presumption, however, that the President, General MacArthur, and the commissioners have sufficient evidence that it will be

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generally accepted or it would not have been issued. The criticism that it is intended as a starter in the campaign for the re-election of the President does not seem very profound. Mr. McKinley is not exactly that kind of a politician. He is much too shrewd not to see that such a step, unless it was warranted by the facts, would react heavily against him. There are four long months yet before the election. That is quite long enough for the truth to be known about a proclamation issued to deceive the people, supposing that he wished to do that, which we do not for a moment believe."

Quite a different view appears in the Philadelphia *Recora* (Ind.), which says:

"Evidently a herculean effort is being put forth to make the facts square with the frequent announcements that 'the war is over.' The situation in the Philippines is dreadfully embarrassing for an executive reelection. The most dexterous spellbinders experience great difficulty in finding apologies, to say nothing of justification, for the suppression of the Filipinos' aspirations to be masters of their own destinies—aspirations which the American people enthusiastically approve when manifested among any liberty-loving people. The weak plea that the opposition of the Filipinos to American domination was the result of the incendiary agitation of ambitious and unscrupulous leaders, hungry for spoils and power, has been exploded. The native Government has been scattered to the winds; most of the chief 'conspirators' are our prisoners—and still their alleged dupes fight on. Our sovereignty does not extend beyond the range of our guns. If a cause have ever earned respect by the devotion of its supporters the Filipinos have become entitled to generous consideration."

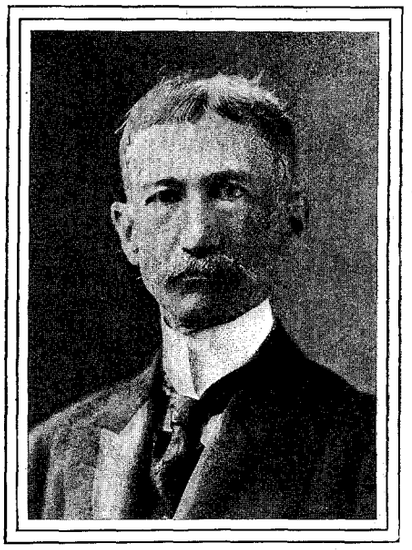
ANOTHER FEDERAL JUDGE ON PORTO RICO.

LESS newspaper discussion has followed the opinion of Judge Townsend, of the United States circuit court for the district of Southern New York, to the effect that the Constitution does not necessarily "follow the flag" to Porto Rico, than followed the opinion of Judge Lochren, of the United States district court of Minnesota, considered in these columns May 26, who held that the Constitution does follow the flag to that island. Yet it is remarked that Judge Townsend's opinion is of considerably greater legal weight, inasmuch as the case under consideration (a dispute over tariff duties on tobacco imported from Porto Rico) directly involved the status of the island, while Judge Lochren's opinion was an *obiter dictum*, the question in that case not being directly involved.

Judge Townsend decides that our federal government has the power to acquire territory and rule it independently of the Constitution; so that the clause in the Constitution providing that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" does not necessarily mean free trade between the United States and its "dependencies." In short, the Constitution does not "follow the flag," and our Government can rule the people of acquired territory as subjects. Judge Townsend says:

"The framers of the Constitution intended that instrument not as a limitation upon the freedom of the new sovereign in acting for the States in foreign affairs; not as a check to growth, but as the organic law of a nation that can live and grow. To deny this power to govern territory at arm's length would be to thwart that intention to make the United States an unfettered sovereign in foreign affairs. For if we wage war successfully we must some time become, as many think we are now, charged with territory which it would be the greatest folly to incorporate at once into our Union, making our laws its laws, its citizens our citizens, our taxes its taxes, and which, on the other hand, international considerations and the sense of our responsibility to its inhabitants may forbid us to abandon. The construction of the Constitution which would limit our sovereign power would force us into a dilemma between violating our duty to other nations and to the people under our care on the one hand and violating our duty to ourselves on the other. That construction would in such case imperil the honorable existence of our republic. It could not have been intended by those who framed our Constitution that we should be born a cripple among the nations.

"There has been found, then, no reason either on principle or authority why the United States should not accept sovereignty over territory without admitting it as an integral part of the Union or making it bear the burden of the taxation uniform throughout our nation. To deny this power is to deny to this nation an important attribute of sovereignty. The intent of the Constitution is to make the Federal Government a full sovereign with powers equal to those of other nations in its dealings for the States in foreign affairs."



JUDGE WILLIAM K. TOWNSEND.

Anti-expansionist papers like the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) remain unconvinced by the Judge's reasoning. *The Republican* says:

"And so the President and the Senate, as the treaty-making power, may annex any territory they are able to; and may then delegate to Congress the power to act beyond the Constitution, and exactly as it pleases, in relation to the new territory. . . . .

"Such views as these place the Government above the people who created it, and who in a written Constitution imposed bounds upon the scope of its authority. They seem to us to be revolutionary doctrines and to mark with renewed emphasis the great change which is quietly being forced into American institutions to meet the needs of a revolutionary policy of distant conquests and alien annexations. The people of the United States are, or were, the sovereign power in this country, and not the Government at Washington. The people can, if they choose, delegate to President or Congress the unlimited powers claimed for them by Judge Townsend; but this the people have not as yet done, and until they have done so Congress can step beyond the constitutional law of its being, in the government of territory of the United States, only by an act of usurpation. Presumably the case before Judge Townsend will be appealed to the higher courts."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A GREAT deal of promising laundry talent is going astray in China.—*The Baltimore American.*

SOMEBODY is writing about "How the Turk Works." One of his ways is to work Uncle Sam.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE Republican convention of 1900 administered to Theodore Roosevelt a large, bitter pill, heavily sugar-coated.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IN dividing the profits of Christianizing China it is believed that Russia will consent to take the territory and permit the other nations to have the converts.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

NOBODY will question the accuracy of Mayor Van Wyck's statement that his purchase of ice stock was "not a big transaction." It was about the smallest transaction on record.—*The New York World.*

A MONTANA VIEW.—So long as it was wrong for W. A. Clark to spend $130,000 to be elected Senator it must surely be right to spend one hundred times as much to elect William McKinley President of the United States.—*The Butte (Montana) Miner.*

PRESBYTERIAN: "Now the time limit is abolished, how will you Methodists get rid of a clergyman when you don't like him?" Methodist: "Oh, I suspose we shall have to cut off his pay and starve him out, as you other sects do."—*The Indianapolis Journal.*

MR. JOSEPH F. MALONEY of Lynn, Mass., is the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President. Mr. Maloney's name begins and ends properly for a Presidential nominee, but the middle of it stands most dismally and discouragingly alone.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

BROWNING AND HOW TO STUDY HIM.

MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE speaks of women's clubs as "one of the most efficient instrumentalities of culture in our time"; and the study of Browning by so many of these clubs he finds to be quite the natural thing. "For Browning's intense and passionate modernity," he explains (*Harper's Bazar*, May 26), "makes him, in a peculiar sense, the spokesman of a host of people who are just coming to intellectual self-consciousness. He is preeminently the poet of self-expression, of vital impulse, of the life which realizes itself in passion and action."

Mr. Mabie quotes from some critic who characterizes Browning as "a barbaric genius," "a truncated imagination," "a thought and an art inchoate and ill-digested," "a volcanic eruption that tosses itself quite blindly and ineffectually into the sky." Of this characterization Mr. Mabie says:

HAMILTON W. MABIE.

"If it is agreed that the poetry of civilization as contrasted with the poetry of barbarism is concerned with order, symmetry, pure rationality, perfect poise of all the seething elements of life, harmonious rationality at all points and in all moods, then Browning is a barbarian; but if modern civilization, made up of a thousand thousand individual expressions of every form and kind and degree of intensity, includes elements too numerous and vast for that final mastery in the imagination which the Greek secured for a few brief years, then Browning at his best must be regarded as one of the poets of dawning order and intelligence; the prophet of a new spiritual synthesis vastly higher than that attained by the Greek, and requiring a much wider range of expression. . . . Browning is not the poet of a complete philosophy of life; nor, for that matter, is any other modern poet. And it ought to be added that no classical poet secured completeness save by a process of elimination, which has been impossible since Christianity and science have appeared. Browning is preeminently the poet of the active side of modern life in maturity, emotion, and experience; he stands preeminently for the putting forth of the entire inward force; for the resolute surrender of the soul to the general movement of life; for the reality and the spiritual value of experience. It is true that, from Browning's point, the volume and intensity of experience are sometimes out of all proportion to our ability to rationalize them. This is, however, in Browning's conception, not a confession of weakness, but a clear affirmation of the modern idea that life itself is the first and most searching of teachers, and that in the order of experience we live first and rationalize afterward. If there is to be always a cool balancing of reason before a decision is made, if the man whose instincts and impulses sweep him into action is to hold back and deal with life as a spectator, then the secret of life is missed, the lesson of life unlearned, the penetrating power of life never felt. There are other organs of knowledge besides the mind, Browning affirms; man is greater than his conscious intelligence. By surrendering himself to the play of the great forces of life, by giving himself body and soul to its tasks, by living with passionate intensity in the great human relations, a man sets free his personality, and in giving himself in perfect self-surrender finds his growth, his work, his destiny, and his happiness."

How is Browning's work to be studied? He is, Mr. Mabie reminds us, primarily a poet, and it is a great mistake to give his philosophy of life first place. If he fails of ultimate acceptance as a poet, he will have no inspiration for posterity. Now poetry "ought always to be heard first and read afterward." If the best of Browning be sympathetically and intelligently interpreted by the voice, his much-discussed obscurity will be no longer in evidence. Then a work of art but slowly discloses its meaning, and familiarity with it is the first condition of comprehension.

Browning must be read aloud and read until he takes possession of the imagination. When the central and formative conception of his poetry has become clear and convincing, it is time enough to resort to handbooks and commentaries to clear up details. It is well then to study the poems in groups, arranging them ourselves without expert assistance. Then the study of poetic form is essential. From such a study we shall attain a clear conception of Browning's attitude toward life, and of the sources of his power; and such conception will bring with it a share in the poet's spiritual experience and an enlargement of our own life.

THE LITERARY INSPIRATION OF IMPERIALISM.

THE future historian who writes of the last years of the nineteenth century will probably turn unhesitatingly to the imperial idea as the great dominating impulse not only of the Anglo-Saxon but of the whole Aryan race. A writer in *The Scottish Review* (April) points out that tho we commonly regard Mr. Rudyard Kipling as the Tyrtæus of imperialism, this sentiment—which Walt Whitman defined as "the fused and fervent identity of the individual, whoever he or she may be, whatever the place, with the idea and fact of . . . totality, and what is meant by the flag"—has been held by Tennyson and all the great Victorians, and antedates even them. He writes:

"That imperialism should become a force—in some respects the prominent force—in our literature, was as 'inevitable' as the war in South Africa itself.

"At the present moment we are not specially concerned with the non-literary 'con-causes' of imperialism, except to the extent that literature is or ought to be the application of all ideas to life. That imperialism is allied to, and has been fostered by, the recent British delight in athleticism is as certain as that it is a passionate and yet philosophic protest for nationalism as a force in the life of the world against internationalism, especially in the destructive forms of Socialism and Nihilism. But, looking to Victorian literature, and the great names which were all-influential in those decades of it which are quite familiar to middle-aged men, it is really one of the most easily explicable of phenomena. On the moral side it is a protest against the merely materialistic view of life—the notion that a man is to be valued not according to the good that is done through his influence while he lives, but by the amount of wealth he leaves behind him. However much 'the simple great ones gone' of the Victorian era may have differed from each other—Carlyle from Arnold, Ruskin from Swinburne, Clough from Browning—they have agreed in holding up to scorn and reprobation that materialistic conception of happiness which has naturally obtained great importance in a reign so remarkable for its fat years of prosperity as that of the present sovereign.

"But imperialism goes back further than the Victorian era, to the time when Byron captivated Europe, even altho he was boycotted in Great Britain, with 'the pageant of his bleeding heart.' His romantic heroes, and still more romantic villains, his Corsairs and his Laras, dashed their heads as gallantly and as ineffectually against their prison walls of conventional Philistine sentiment as he did himself. But the strength of Byronism, apart from the views on special things with which it will be associated, lies in energy and in action. Imperialism means, there-

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fore, the revival of Byronism, an attempt to place action above speculation on the one side, and above materialism on the other side. Mr. George Meredith, who more than any living man of letters represents the transition between the older and the younger Victorian ideas, puts into the mouth of one of his best characters, Alvan of 'The Tragic Comedians'—notoriously and even confessedly Ferdinand Lassalle, the orator and inspirer of German social democracy—a theory and special application of the Byronic gospel of action. When Clotilde first heard him (Alvan) speak, 'His theme was action; the political advantages of action, and he illustrated his view with historical examples to the credit of the French, to the temporary discredit of the German and English races, who lead to compromise instead. Of the English he spoke as of a power extinct—a people "gone to fat," who have gained their end in a hoard of gold and shut the door upon bandit ideas. Action means life to the soul as to the body. Compromise is virtual death; it is the path between cowardice and comfort under the title of expediency. . . . Let then our joy be in war; in uncompromising action, which need not be the less a sagacious conduct of the war. Action energizes men's brains, generates grander capacities, provokes greatness of soul between enemies, and is the guaranty of positive conquest for the benefit of our species.'"

Mere "bandit ideas" of the Byronic type, however, have never had a permanent influence in England, says the writer; for the truly commanding force in modern English literature we must go back to Carlyle, who, tho a hero-worshiper, denounced Napoleonism and the Dick Turpinism of Byron. And, says the writer, the revival of the worship of Cromwell as the best type of what British influence abroad should be is evidence that the true gospel of Carlyle is still a power.

Carlyle's greatest and most articulate disciple, continues the writer, was Tennyson; and in Tennyson's "Riflemen Form" we have the spirit, tho not the music-hall air, of Kipling, "the contention that domestic reforms should be postponed to the great work of setting the empire in order." This spirit is still more clearly discerned in Tennyson's "Maud":

> I stood on a giant deck, and mix'd my breath
> With a loyal people shouting a battle-cry,
> God's just wrath shall be wreck'd on a giant liar;
> And many a darkness into the light shall leap,
> And shine in the sudden making of splendid names,
> And noble thought be freer under the sun,
> And the heart of the people beat with high desire;
> For the peace that I deem'd no peace is over and done.
> And now by the side of the Black and Baltic deep,
> And deathful-grinning mouths of the fortress, flames
> The blood-red blossom of war, with a heart of fire.

For this sentiment, remarks the writer, Tennyson received the same denunciation as Kipling now gets from the anti-imperialists. They accused him, as Taine has pointed out, of employing "the rebellious accent of the Satanic school," and were shocked at his crudities and incongruities. Tennyson, says the writer, simply showed in these lines that he was considerably in advance of his time: "He was not so much a man of war as a man of the cloister and the cathedral close, who, having been seized with the patriotic fervor, rushed out of his retirement, shook his fist in the face of the Czar, and, alarmed by the sensation caused by his unexpected militancy, 'turned him to his thought again' somewhat shamefacedly."

The two recent writers who have done most to foster the spirit of imperialism, says the writer, are Mr. Kipling (of course), and Mr. W. E. Henley. The latter is "the candid prophet of latter-day Byronism. He maintains that the singer of 'Lara' is the greatest master in English poetry since Shakespeare. He is a believer in and preacher of the vigor of the senses; he advocates action and annexation as a cure alike for Arnoldian megrims and for flabby politics."

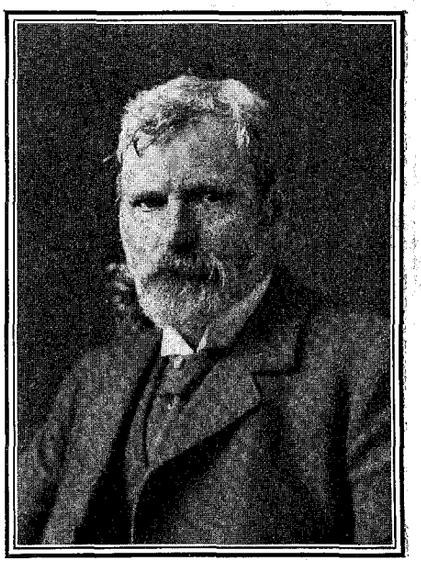
On the other hand, Kipling's chief strength lies "in his always intense, frequently grotesque, and occasionally repellent realism." Yet there is a strain of Wesleyanism in his blood which makes him "The General Booth of Atkinsesque Imperialism"; and, withal, he "is a Carlylian in his love of a strong man wherever he finds him." Mr. Kipling's Wesleyanism, too, is "flavored with mysticism" in such poems as "The Recessional."

Kipling and Henley, however, thinks the writer, do not give us the last or the best word of modern imperialism:

"It may be expecting too much of human nature, it might even be prejudicial to the best interests of the United Kingdom, as the center and citadel of the empire, to 'bind our sons to exile' in Africa or in India. It is highly probable, to say the least, that the energies of 'the best we breed' will be fully taxed with the domestic problems which will demand consideration when the present crisis has terminated. That, however, can not be discussed here and now. Enough has been said to show that Kiplingism—more especially in its serious and religious aspects—is, like imperialism itself, a natural stage in the evolution of the unprecedently protracted and marvelously diversified Victorian period."

SOME EDITORIAL REMINISCENCES.

THE house of Harper Brothers published its first book seventy years ago. Not until twenty years later did it begin the publication of *Harper's Magazine*, "as a tender to our business," to quote Mr. Fletcher Harper. At first the magazine was wholly eclectic, containing the cream of foreign periodicals. In six months' time, under the editorship of Henry J. Raymond, it had attained a circulation of 50,000. Its evolution from that day to this is traced by the present editor (H. M. Alden) in an article in the June number.



HENRY M. ALDEN.

There are some interesting reminiscences of the many notable authors and artists that have had a share in the making of the magazine. So numerous is the list of these that the writer is forced to content himself with but brief mention of most of them. In a few cases, however, we get something more satisfactory. This, for instance, concerning Amélie Rives and Mary E. Wilkins:

"One writer, whose best short stories (excepting 'A Brother to Dragons') were contributed to *Harper's Magazine*, stands alone in the field of fiction, without precursor, or successor, or even kindred—Amélie Rives, of Virginia. American literature has no such example to present of genius in its simplest terms and most naïve expression as is shown in the tales and dramas known to have been written by Miss Rives before she was sixteen, and published, most of them, years afterward.

"In some way Mary E. Wilkins, of New England, is associated in my mind with certain qualities of Amélie Rives's genius; for, while the results are so widely variant, there is a like spontaneity and dream-like freedom of subjective construction. Both these writers would have been suppressed by early academic training; they remained plastic long enough to show native qualities and moods. Any one supposing that Miss Wilkins derives her stories from studies of New England life and character is greatly mistaken; she is, first of all, an impressionist, with a dominant subjective motive, her fiction taking its outward shape from an inward prompting, having only such connection with actual life as there is in the texture of a dream. Whenever she deviates from this procedure, the result lacks her individual quality."

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Here also is a brief sketch of Charles Reade:

"If a story had been told before, that was no objection to his use of it, but rather an incentive. A good story could not be invented, except in the original sense of *invent—i.e.*, it must be *found*. He often sent his manuscripts to me, keeping no copy. Once, in the second part of a series, he left it to me to supply the name of a character used in the first part and which he had forgotten. The habit of telling old stories probably prompted his undertaking a series of Bible stories, and telling them in the idiomatic phrase of the day, even tolerating unmistakable slang. In his story of Nehemiah, I remember, he used this phrase: 'The Prophet did not smell a rat.' I had a liberal indulgence toward slang, which often gives the most effective expression to a thought, but I could not editorially sanction this particular instance in its connection, and I uttered my protest, thereby bringing upon myself a storm of violent indignation. I quietly modified the phrase, and in due time received the author's cordial thanks, with the acknowledgment that I was right. In all cases of conflict between us—none of which would probably have occurred but for an excessive irritability preceding his last illness—there was always this welcome sequel."

The advantage which fiction has over other forms of literature in treating the problems of life is well presented in the following words:

"A notable gain in the advantage of the [modern] magazine with its readers is that whatever can be told in the form of a story takes this form rather than that of the conventional magazine article. The problems of our modern life—its complex texture, its lights and shadows—are best presented in a living, moving drama. The writer of an article that is going to have any human interest is usually tempted to the undertaking by some specially attractive points that have arrested and fixed his attention, but in the final presentation he will have, for the sake of completeness, given a larger amount of space to features that neither he nor his readers care for in the least. This is the vice of the article—its waste and unvital diffusion. The story, even if it occupies more space, is in every part vital, but by reason of its suggestiveness it can convey more in less space; besides, it has its own separate dramatic interest—and it is a human document. Brander Matthews's 'Vignettes of Manhattan' were more to the purpose than a like number of articles on New York life. Our story-writers, from Irving and Cooper to Mark Twain and his contemporaries, have best shown the atmosphere and conditions of our American life. George Eliot's 'Romola' was a vivisection of Savonarola's Italy, as is Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Eleanor' of the present. Hence the importance of the historical romance, from Scott to Winston Churchill.

"On the other hand, the effort of the imagination to produce pure fiction—*i.e.*, to produce a story that has no real basis either in emotional experience or in the facts of life, individual or social—is a waste of the divine faculty. In every great work belonging properly to what De Quincey calls the 'literature of power' (as distinguished from the 'literature of information') there is, indeed, a transcendent *motif*, a font invisible, such as all living watercourses have, unseen in the skies, yet must there be the earthly issue—the vital current from the human heart, or, to change the figure, an edifice founded in human experience. Shakespeare's plays are the ever-patent illustration of this principle—such exceptions as may seem to be presented in 'The Tempest' and 'A Midsummer's Night's Dream' only proving the rule. I am dwelling upon this primacy of fiction because it seems to me that the change which has been going on during the last quarter of a century, more and more displacing the literature of information by the literature of power, is still to go on, showing more remarkable results than have yet been obtained, and offering to the pictorial art fresh fields of conquest. Always, of course, the drama of the present—the human conflicts for every sort of earthly kingdom necessary to consummate Christendom—takes the foremost place, and there is in no other connection so great a prompting of the highest literary genius to instant service. Here there is no exception to the new order, no diversion from the lines of advance in the literature of power. It is journalism; but Renan was right when he called the great Hebrew prophets journalists. Captain Mahan is a prophet of American destiny."

"THE FAILURE OF BOOK-REVIEWING."

THE critics of books, who, like the preacher in the pulpit, usually have things pretty much their own way and do all the talking, are themselves held up to keen examination and criticism in a recent article by Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the City Library, Springfield, Mass., and late president of the American Library Association. Mr. Dana looks at the subject from the standpoint of the librarian, and finds the usual book review of to-day lacking in most of the qualities which would render it of practical use to the purchaser and reader of books. In the first place, Mr. Dana finds fault with the current book review because it usually does not give helpful information about what he terms the "physique" of the book—the workmanship of the binding, the quality of paper, type, ink, margins, illustrations, and index. These facts, he remarks, are very important not only to the librarian but to all users of books, and in most cases they can not be ascertained by the large purchasers until the book is bought.

But more important than the book's "physique" is its "character," and it is here, says Mr. Dana, that the literary journals most fail to live up to what they profess. He writes (in the Springfield *Republican*, May 23):

"Every new book they mention is excellent. If one reads with credulous mind the things said by most reviewers about most books, one would feel that an Augustan age of letters comes round again with every rising sun. To test this statement a little I have gone over all the longer notices of books in four literary journals for two months. The journals examined were *The Bookbuyer*, *The Bookman*, *The Critic*, and *The Nation*. The first two [the third also now—Ed. L. D.] are publishers' organs, and perhaps it would be asking too much that they should do anything but praise their own books and for the sake of peace refrain from condemnation of those of rival publishers. But if this is their policy they should not cultivate quite so sedulously the air of fairness and breadth. And of the purely literary journals like *The Critic*, which must support itself largely by the advertising in one column of the books it professes to criticize with unbiased mind in the next, it is perhaps seeking grapes of thorns to expect unterrified censure. But the three are in large measure typical, in this country at least, of the journals to which the book-buyer must turn for information on the latest books. *The Nation*, as the returns of my brief examination indicate, is almost in another class, and helps to relieve American book-reviewing of the full measure of condemnation.

"In the four journals considered there were, in the two months' issues which were examined, 243 reviews. In *The Critic* 75, with about 470 words in each; in *The Bookman* 54, with 570 words in each; in *The Bookbuyer* 60, with 500 words in each; and in *The Nation* 54, with 1,020 words in each. These 54 reviews in *The Nation* do not include a large number of shorter notes, such as would be ranked as reviews proper in the other three journals, each containing 100 to 300 words. The greater length of *The Nation's* reviews is not due to simple prolixity. They are in general stronger as well as longer than the others. Of these reviews, those dealing with fiction were in *The Critic* 28 per cent., in *The Bookman* 50 per cent., in *The Bookbuyer* 37 per cent., and in *The Nation* none.

"Had my examination happened to cover one of the months in which *The Nation's* novel-reader does up with a vigorous hand a batch of recent fiction, these figures would have been different. But it would still have been true that in that journal an unusually small amount of space is given to novels. Dividing these 243 criticisms of recent books into four classes—those which very warmly praise; those which moderately praise, but very lightly, if at all, condemn; those which take the aggravating middle ground, blowing neither hot nor cold, simply prattling; and those which frankly condemn—we get these results:

Journal.	Total Reviews.	High Praise.	Some Praise.	Saying Nothing.	Condemn.
Critic	75	40	15	17	3
Bookbuyer	60	31	20	4	5
Bookman	54	39	9	5	1
Nation	54	31	8	1	14

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All, it will be seen, with the exception of *The Nation*, lack the courage of condemnation. And of the 189 works examined by the three first named, 154 are found excellent and only nine are actually disapproved of."

This table, says Mr. Dana, tells the story of American literary criticism; it is "a chorus of praise." Neither can it be said, in justification of this endless gush, literary journals notice only the books that can be praised, those that have attracted attention and are for sale everywhere. "Book reviews are written to please authors and publishers." 'Tis true 'tis pity—and pity 'tis 'tis true. "*The Bookman's* one condemnation in its ocean of praise," says Mr. Dana, "was directed against 'David Harum.'" "Later the editor wrote a very flattering estimate of the book in another journal—when the tide had turned strongly in its favor."

As to how books ought to be reviewed, Mr. Dana writes:

"A good book review—I am not speaking here of 'criticism' in the broader sense of the word—should tell the busy book-buyer and the busy reader who wants to know about the books he can not read or even see, these things: What the book is about; with what authority the author speaks; what part of his field he covers; with what degree of definiteness he covers it; the relation his work bears to others in the same or cognate fields; if it is well arranged; if it is a book for the student and specialist or for the general reader. By a man who knows his subject, these things can be told in a few words. They are told in the columns of *The Nation* and a few other journals not infrequently. Generally the reviewers do not set them forth, and sad experience leads the reader to feel that the study of book reviews simply leads him astray. They generally darken counsel.

"An illustration of how books ought to be reviewed—ought to be, that is, if the reviews are to be helpful guides in book-buying—is found in the admirable 'List of books for girls and women and their clubs,' compiled by George Iles. The work was largely done by experts. They felt they were untrammeled by an advertising agent, and they spoke their minds. It is a pity there is not more such work available."

Personal Habits of FitzGerald.—Few men have cared so little for public notice or commendation as did Edward FitzGerald. His translation of the "Rubáiyát" is now one of the most widely read classics in the English language, and during the past years forty thousand copies of a single American edition were disposed of in three months; yet in his lifetime FitzGerald preferred to have this incomparable poem remain for many years in manuscript for the use of his private friends before he could be induced to have it printed, in the famous Quaritch edition of 1869. Doubtless on account of this indifference to fame, comparatively little has been made public of his personal life and habits. Now, however, the indefatigable biographer has seized upon him as a promising subject; and in Mr. John Glyde's "Life of Edward FitzGerald" the light of publicity is turned upon the personality of one who always shrank from the common gaze. Some of the unique ingredients of that personality, as shown in Mr. Glyde's volume, are thus summed up by the London *Spectator:*

"The bronzed, blue-eyed, slouching, old-fashioned man, with his noble and thoughtful head; stern and absorbed in expression; his clothes, chiefly 'old acquaintances,' put on anyhow, his neck wrapped in a gray plaid shawl, an old hat, even indoors, on the back of his head. Such a figure in the small space he allowed for himself in his Suffolk home, heaped round with books, music, paintings, smoking a long clay pipe, and seldom admitting his fellow creatures, is certainly remarkable enough. Proud and shy, capable of being both rude and severe on occasions, he was yet loved and admired by all, old and young, who had any intimate knowledge of him. His friends, as everybody knows, were all more or less famous people, and sometimes there is a half-tone of humorous sadness in his many affectionate letters; yet it was entirely his own doing that he lived out of the stream. Sitting there in his study, independent and quite uninfluenced by the world's opinion, yet not altogether insensitive to it, with no rule of criticism but his own keen judgment, he was about the only man who dared to criticize Tennyson at the height of his glory. But all his remarks on poetry and on literature generally might be made into a little book, which would be at least a treasure of originality, tho some of these sayings are startling to trained modern minds.

"FitzGerald loved his books, but some of his ways with them were eccentric. He used to pull out whole pages that he thought unnecessary, and there were, indeed, few authors whom he did not wish to treat in this way. He also used some of his books as a strong-box; after his death many leaves were found lined with bank-notes. He had no fancy for first editions or for beautiful bindings; the soul of a book was everything to him, its body nothing. He had not the ideal kind of feeling for books which includes a reverence both for one and the other."

NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Academy* (London) considers that memoirs are of three kinds: biographies, autobiographies, and ought-not-to-be-ographies.

BEFORE Mr. Stephen Crane's last illness, he completed a novel which will soon be published under the title of "The O'Ruddy," a study of Irish life and character.

THERE has been some discussion lately as to the correct way of spelling Omar Khayyám. So far the varying forms are as follows, the first one being most widely used: Omar Khayyám, Omar Khaiyam, Omar Alkhayyam, Omer Chejjam, Omar Chijam, Omar Chajjam, Umar Kkaiyyam, Umar Chaiyyam.

THE death of Miss Mary H. Kingsley, daughter of Henry Kingsley and niece of Charles Kingsley the novelist, adds another name to the long list of recent deaths in the field of letters. Miss Kingsley was a great traveler, and gave some charming bits of descriptions of her many journeys. At the outbreak of the Boer war she volunteered as a nurse and went to Cape Town.

OF the living musicians, *Music* states that "Pachman, born in 1848, is now about 52; Emil Liebling, born in 1851, is now about 49; Joseffy, born in 1852, is now 48; Sherwood, born in 1854, is 46; Hyllested, born in 1848, is 52; Friedheim, born in 1859, is 41; Paderewski, born in 1859, is now just past 40; Sauer and Rosenthal, born in 1862, are 38; Siloti, born in 1863, is 37; D'Albert, born in 1864, is now 36; Busoni, born in 1866, is 34: Godowski, born in 1870, is 30; Hambourg, born in 1879, is now 21."

MUSICAL criticism as it appears in Kansas may be seen in the following estimate of Paderewski, quoted from a Kansas journal: "The fellow is deceitful. He makes you think all the time he is going to play a tune, but he never does. He flirts all around a tune, but never touches it. His hair looks like a wig, but it isn't. He deceives you in a hundred ways. He makes the sweetest sounds you ever heard that were not a tune. He has his piano so trained that it will keep right on playing when he is not touching it. He reaches out slowly and strokes it, drawing back his elbows like a man brushing a girl's hair. You see the moonlight, and you're there with your girl, but somehow she doesn't love you. You know the sorrow of that, and that's why we don't like Paderewski."

A PEN-SKETCH of Edmond Rostand, the creator of "Cyrano," appears in the London *Daily News* as follows: "There is no portrait which one sees that gives the true Rostand. . . . The forehead now loftier than ever, the features are perhaps more pinched, and there is a wrinkle here and there. A cigarette between the fingers always. A nervous, tired, anxious air at all times, the shy look of a man who is self-centered, or, rather, always preoccupied with some ideal. A soft, low voice which in its rare moments rises rich and full, eloquent above others. No gestures. Only now and then a weary wave of the hand, as the fine head rolls from one side of the Voltaire chair to the other. An extreme, a polished courtesy. Manners which go better with the Louis XV. cartel than with the Louis XVI. furniture. In the sleepy eyes occasional flashes which show who there is behind this mask of extreme fatigue."

The cable announces that Rostand is recovering from his severe illness.

THE Boer war has resulted in a long list of correspondents and journalists who have suffered not only some of the hardships but the tragedies of war. *The Sphere* (London) gives the following table:

Mr. G. W. Steevens	*Daily Mail*	Died at Ladysmith of fever.
Mr. Mitchell	*Standard*	" " "
Mr. E. G. Parslow	*Daily Chronicle*	Murdered at Mafeking.
Mr. Alfred Ferrand	*Morning Post*	Killed at Ladysmith.
Mr. E. Finlay Knight	*Morning Post*	Wounded at Belmont; right arm amputated.
Mr. Winston Churchill	*Morning Post*	Captured, and escaped.
Mr. Lambie	Australian correspondent	Killed at Rensburg.
Mr. Hellawell	*Daily Mail*	Captured.
Mr. George Lynch	*Morning Herald*	Captured.
Mr. Hales	Australian	Captured.

To the foregoing list may be added Mr. John Stuart of *The Morning Post* (captured); Mr. Charles Hands of *The Daily Mail* (severely wounded), and Mr. Julian Ralph (severely wounded).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TABULATION OF CENSUS STATISTICS BY MACHINERY.

IT is not generally known that our census returns are tabulated by machinery working by the aid of electricity. The method is explained in *The Scientific American Supplement* (June 9) by George E. Boos, the Superintendent of Printing. Mr. Boos says that the object of his article is to enlighten us regarding the use of the card record (of which a cut appears below in reduced form), for ascertaining the population and other information. There will be, he says, eighty millions of these cards—one for each living inhabitant. To quote from the article:

"The paper is made in one large roll, then this roll is cut into four smaller rolls and placed on two 'Kidder' printing-presses, which print, number, cut, and clip 14 cards in one impression at an average rate of 600,000 cards per day, requiring 134 days to complete the job, provided there are no delays from accidents. . . . . .

"Each card is fed through several devices—the first, a key-board punch—and is perforated by symbols just as the schedule represents each individual that is taken by the 52,000 enumerators, giving his district, language, color, literacy, sex, months unemployed, age, occupation, conjugal condition, birthplace, etc. This work will be done by an army of clerks acting in the capacity of punchers, tabulators, and sorters.

"The enormity of this undertaking can hardly be realized. Each card is handled a number of times. These eighty millions, if piled on top of each other, would reach a distance of over nine miles. It became necessary to invent the best labor- and time-saving device that brain could produce.

"The following is a description of the three principal parts of these almost human machines:

"The keyboard punch is about the size of a typewriter tray, having in front a perforated punch-board of celluloid. Over this keyboard swings freely a sharp index finger, whose movement, after the manner of a pantagraph, is repeated at the rear by a punch. The movement of the punch is limited between two guides, upon which are placed thin manila cards 6⅝ inches long by 3¼ inches high, with the lower corner slightly clipped. The keyboard has twelve rows of twenty holes, and each hole has its distinctive lettering or number that corresponds to the inquiry and answer respecting every person. Hence when the index-finger is pressed down into any one of these holes the punch stamps out a hole in the manila card. The keyboard is scientifically grouped, and it is very readily learned. For such inquiries as are answered by one of a very few possible classes—sex, for example, which recognizes only two parties in the State—the answer is simply 'male' or 'female,' or 'M' or 'F.' So, too, in regard to conjugal relations, where the answer would be either single, married, widowed, or divorced. These holes may easily be found in 'D,' 'Wd,' 'Mr,' or 'S.' Where, however, the answers would cover a wider range of classification, as in age, running from 1 to 100, recourse is had to a combination of two holes, the first indicating a group, as from 25 to 29 years, while the second hole designates the detail single year in that group.

"To assist the clerks in memorizing the keyboard for punching, classification lists are used, which show the combinations used to designate each occupation. At first this looks a little complicated, but, after all, the symbols 'come easy' with each lot of schedules."

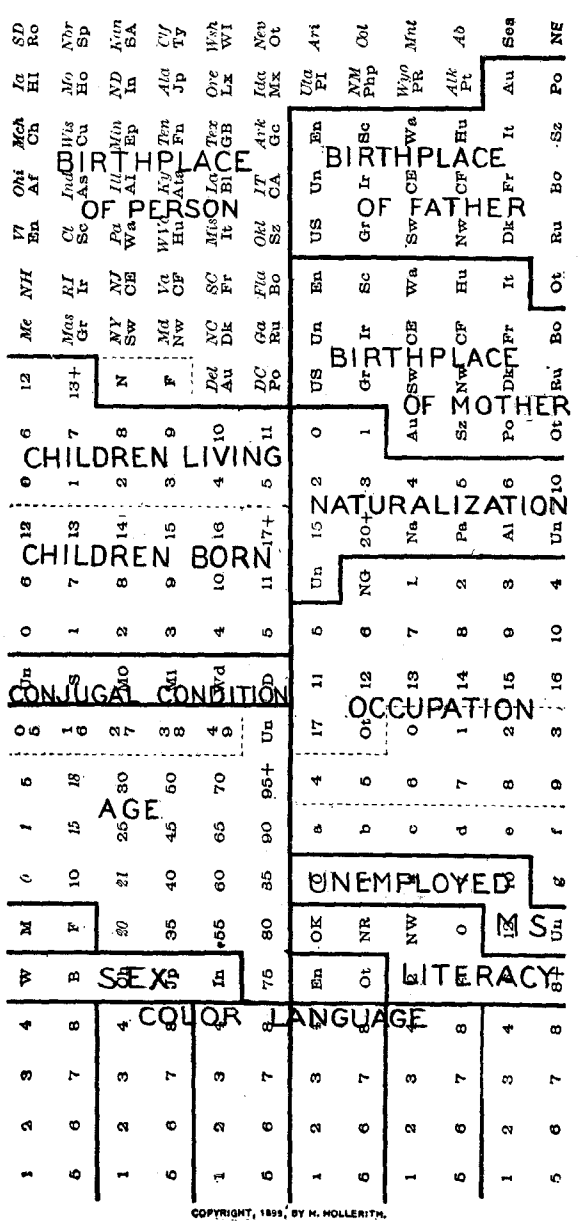

ILLUSTRATION OF TABULATING CARD.

This card is blocked out in nineteen (19) divisions indicated by black lines. The first relates to "Birthplace," the one below this on the left (read downward) indicates "Children living," and "Children born," "Conjugal condition," "Age," "Sex," "Color." The space on the right below the first division indicates "Birthplace of father," and next below this "Birthplace of mother." Thus, "Naturalization," "Occupation," "Months unemployed," "Literacy," "Language," and the last six divisions at the bottom of the card indicate "Enumeration District."

These combinations, Mr. Boos asserts, are no more burdensome to the memory than the details of a typewriter keyboard, and they are vastly interesting. The clerks punch an average of 800 cards per day, and some of the more expert, working seven hours, have done 1,100 cards, with an aggregate of 18,700 holes, each card having 17 holes in it that relate to an individual life history. So familiar do the clerks become with the position of the holes that they can read them off at a glance. When the work of punching has been completed, there will be over 70,000,000 cards, each able to tell its own story to him who understands. The information that they contain must now be combined and tabulated, and this is done by machinery. Says Mr. Boos:

"The cards are stacked up on end in boxes, measuring 20 by 7 by 3½ inches, each box taking 2,000 cards. In front of each box is a label stating its contents.

"The electric tabulating machine consists of three main parts, namely, the press or circuit-closing device, the dials or counters, and the sorting-boxes. The press consists of a hard-rubber plate, provided with 316 holes or pockets, the relative positions of which correspond with those of the holes in the keyboard and gang punches. Each of these pockets is partially filled with mercury, and they are thus in electrical connection, when the circuit is closed, with the binding-posts and switchboard at the back of the machine. Above the hard-rubber plate swings a reciprocating pin-box, which is provided with a number of projecting spring-actuated points, so hung as to drop exactly into the center of the little mercury cups below. These pins are so connected that when a punched card is laid on the rubber plate against the guides or stops and the box is brought down, all the pins that are stopped by the unpunched surface will be pressed back, while those that correspond with punched spaces pass through, close the circuit, and count on the dials. . . . Each dial is divided into 100 parts, and two hands travel over the face, one counting units and the other hundreds. The train of clockwork is operated electrically, by means of the electromagnet, whose armature, as it moves each time the circuit is closed, carries the unit hand for one division."

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The operation of the machine is described as follows:

"If it is desired to know in a given enumeration district, or all of them, the number of males and females, white and colored, single, married, widowed, etc., the binding posts of the switchboard corresponding with these data are connected with the binding-posts of the dials on which these items are to be counted. If it is also desired to assort the cards according to age groups, for example, the binding-posts of the switchboard representing such groups are connected with the clips into which the sorting-box plug fits The circuits being prepared, when a card is placed in position in the press and the handle of the pin-box is depressed by the operator so that the circuit is closed through each hole in the card, not only will the registration be effected on the counting-dials, but the sorting-box that has been selected for a given age group is opened. The operator releases the handle, removes the card deftly from the press, deposits it in the open sorting compartment with the right hand, and pads the lid down again, at the same time bringing another card into position under the press with the left hand. It is done much more quickly than it is described. When all the cards in the case of any district have thus gone through the press, the record taken from the dials will show the number of males, females, white, colored, etc., while the cards will have been assorted into age groups.

"The machine automatically throws out any card that is wrong. Suppose, for instance, that the age or sex has not been punched. Where there should be a hole for the plunger-pin to go through, closing the circuit, the card is intact. The circuit is open, and the monitor bell just to the left of the press refuses to give its signal of correctness."

The mechanism of these devices is the invention of Dr. Herman Hollerith, of Washington, D. C. It is said that the operation of these machines will effect a saving of fifty per cent.

THE HYGIENE OF SWEEPING.

CLEANLINESS is next to godliness; but what is cleanliness? Harmful dirt is not always that which is most evident to the eye. T. M. Johnson, writing in *Science and Industry*, reminds us of this fact, and thus discourses on the difference between real and false cleanliness:

"A certain woman, weary, worn, and sad, spends most of her time stirring up dust in her house, thus keeping the atmosphere of her home almost constantly charged with flocculent solid matter to which germs may or may not be clinging. This part of her appointed task is known as sweeping and dusting, or 'cleaning house.' She takes a broom and works it vigorously over the carpet, displacing dust and dirt in three ways. Part of it works down through the interstices of the carpet and remains there until the carpet is lifted, or, indeed, if the carpet is closely woven on the under side, the upper soft fabric will become so thoroughly clogged with dust that nothing but a good beating or washing will remove it. Another part of the dirt, the larger particles, is swished with measured strokes to the point where the accumulation is gathered up or swept out after it has been separated from the finer particles. Most women take a delight in removing this part of the household dirt in a dust-pan, for it is visible, and, if allowed to remain long, would soon discolor the carpet. Many of them pick up a surprisingly large quantity too, for they have the knack of *throwing* it forward and thus pushing the least possible amount into the carpet. But some women, and I think it safe to say *all* men, have the unhappy faculty of sweeping a dirty carpet without taking a teaspoonful of dirt from it; on the contrary, they rub it in. Men are particularly noted for 'rubbing it in.' The third part of the dirt disturbed by the house-cleaner's broom is wafted upward in air-currents produced by the motion of the broom. This is the fine flocculent dust that is almost invisible in a dingy room, but is very noticeable in a well-lighted apartment."

The writer tells us that if the housewife is desirous of effectively removing dust and dirt from carpeted floors, the carpets must be taken up and shaken outdoors. Mats or rugs are the best floor-covering, because they are not tacked down and can be lifted easily. The floor should have close joints and an oil finish. Open joints in the floors are receptacles for dirt, and they can not be cleaned out. The dust on the closely jointed oiled surface can easily be removed with a damp mop, and no dust will rise to vitiate the air or settle on the furnishings. The damp mop is also of service in cleaning an impervious floor such as oilcloth, linoleum, oiled wood, rubber, flagstones, marble, tile, etc. Linoleum he considers a thoroughly hygienic floor-covering, and especially desirable for kitchens, pantries, dining-rooms, bathrooms, and halls and passages, particularly if there are children around. The best thing with which to sweep a carpet is a modern carpet-sweeper of approved make. This picks up most of the dirt, throws it into a receiving-chamber inside the sweeper, and reduces the amount of floating dust to a minimum. Especially objectionable is the "despicable feather-duster," which simply scatters the dust to other places of lodgment instead of removing it.

HUMANIZING ANIMALS.

SOME time ago we quoted in this department a protest against "nature-study" as it is conducted at present in many schools, on the ground that it tends to make children take unscientific views of the animal and vegetable worlds and to endow dumb creatures and plants with feelings and qualities that belong only to man. Somewhat the same view was taken by Caroline G. Soule in an article in *Bird Lore* (December), entitled "Humanizing the Birds," in which she protested against the practise of ascribing to them human qualities which they do not possess and mental traits with which they are not endowed. In a letter to *Science* (June 1), F. A. Lucas asserts that too much of this "humanizing" is indulged in not only about birds, but by writers in all branches of natural history, and not only in stories for small children, but in articles for the edification of older persons. Writers on evolution are very much at fault, especially in their treatment of so-called "mimicry," protective coloration, etc. Says Mr. Lucas:

"It is a common fault to make the mimicking process active instead of passive—to say, for example, that 'many butterflies escape destruction by mimicking the colors and markings of uneatable forms,' as if the butterflies had given serious thought to the matter. When an author writes that 'butterflies are often attracted by the excreta of birds, and a spider takes advantage of this fact to secure his prey,' he implies a considerable amount of reasoning power in the spider. That this implication is not intended is shown a little later by the statement that 'the whole combination of habits, form, and coloring afford a wonderful example of what natural selection can accomplish,' but the damage has been done and the suggestion made that the mimicry is intentional.

"When we read that the 'witch-hazel, knowing that neither boy nor girl, nor bird nor beast nor wind, will come to the rescue of its little ones, is obliged to take matters into its own hands,' we realize that it was written for a child, altho we may deplore this manner of writing and wish that the case had been differently stated. But here is a statement almost, if not quite as bad, taken from an important work on zoology and not written with the view of interesting a child:

"'In the Mediterranean the embryos [of sponges] . . . escape from the tissues of the parent when they have arrived at the blastula condition . . . in the same species on the shores of the English Channel the young are retained until after gastrulation . . . .'

"The explanation of this, it is said, is not difficult:

"'In the Mediterranean there are no strong currents and it is evidently best for the parent to get rid of the young at as early a moment as possible, thus escaping longer drain upon its energies. In the English Channel, on the other hand, the current is very strong, and were the embryos to be set free at the stage at which they are in the Mediterranean the chances are that they would be swept away . . ., *and hence they are retained* [italics ours] until nearly ready for attachment to the rocks.'

This seems to be a direct transposition of cause and effect, and credits the lowly sponge with an amount of reasoning power and a degree of intelligence that few have suspected it to possess.

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Why would it not have been quite as accurate and decidedly less confusing to have said that, while we do not *know*, it seems probable that in the first case we have the normal condition of affairs, while in the second there has been an elimination of those sponges whose young were turned loose into a cold world at too tender an age?"

These, Mr. Lucas remarks, are merely the first examples that came to hand of a very prevalent style of writing; but they are typical. Such statements are intended to popularize science, but they create an entirely erroneous impression. The non-scientific reader is led to think that not only the higher, but the lower animals, even the plants, pass many anxious moments considering what they may do for the benefit of posterity. Sooner than leave such an impression as this it would seem best, Mr. Lucas concludes, to cease "humanizing the birds."

THE MEASUREMENT OF TASTE.

THE modern school of physiological psychologists has devoted much time to the measurement of the intensity of sensations in different persons and in different parts of the body. They have even discovered, in this way, new senses, or rather new subdivisions of old ones, such as the temperature sense, which is now recognized by all students as having its own particular set of terminal organs in the skin. The most elusive, because the most indefinite, of the senses, so far as scientific investigation is concerned, are undoubtedly those of smell and taste; yet even these have been attacked experimentally with results of some value. The following account of one of the most recent attempts to measure the sense of taste is contributed to *Cosmos* (April 28), by Messrs. E. Toulouse and N. Vaschide. These experimenters say:

"There does not exist, properly speaking, any systematic method for the measurement of taste. Certain experimenters have made use of 'gustative powders'; others have employed solutions placed on the tongue with the finger, pliers, a sponge, or tubes; while others use electric currents. But the conditions of the experiments have not been rigorously established, which is the one thing of importance if the results are to be comparable one with another. . . . . .

"These writers have adopted sodium chlorid for the salty tastes, saccharose for sweet tastes, dibromhydrate of quinin for bitters, and citric acid for sours. These substances, which are definite and familiar to all normal subjects, are soluble in distilled water."

After diluting the solutions respectively to 10 per cent., 1 per cent., 0.1 per cent., etc., each is divided into nine sub-solutions having the strengths 1 to 9 per cent., 0.1 to 0.9 per cent., etc. By means of a chemical dropper, drops of the same size and practically equal weight are secured, and the solution is kept at the temperature of the body, the object being to exclude sensations of weight, touch, or temperature, so that taste alone shall be dealt with. The experimenters begin with the most dilute solutions, which provoke no sensation of taste at all; such are salt or sugar solutions of 1 in 10,000, and acid or bitter solutions of 1 in 100,000. The drops are used alternately and in no particular order, with drops of pure distilled water, so that imaginary sensations of taste may be detected and excluded from consideration. More and more concentrated drops are used, until the subject experiences a real and undoubted sensation of taste. To quote again:

"Ten similar experiments furnish an average for one particular point of the tongue. . . . After each experiment, the subject rinses his mouth with distilled water at 38° C. and rests for a time sufficient for the disappearance of the salty, sweet, acid, or bitter tastes; about a minute for the first three and five minutes for the last.

"For the study of 'odor-tastes,' to which we give this name because they are not recognized when the nose is stopped, but are recognized as soon as it is unstopped, and which give us useful information regarding the functions of odor associated with taste, we employ the following solutions or mixtures: Orange-flower water; laurel water; essence of anise; essence of mint; camphor water; vinegar; solution of sulfate of iron; rum; olive oil.

"It should be noted that these are ordinary but not definite products. Used in this form they should be recognized by normal subjects, for their gustative value, variable with their quality, is in all cases far above the minimum perceptible. On the other hand, we do not inquire, in these cases, what minimum intensity is necessary to provoke perception, but only the state of development of memory and judgment connected with the exercise of taste."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRIC OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ACCORDING to an article that has recently appeared in several of the daily papers, the era of electric ocean steamers is near at hand. This article is quoted by *Electricity* (May 30), which makes fun of it, premising as follows:

"Owing to the fact that electricity is extremely flexible and easily adapted to very many purposes, a large number of persons appear to labor under the delusion that it can be applied economically and efficaciously wherever power is needed. Such, however, is far from being the case, for, as every one knows, everything in this world has its limitations, and the electric current is no exception to this rule. Thus up to the present it has been found impossible to apply electricity to the propulsion of ocean-going steamers, owing to the excessive weight the necessary storage-batteries would entail. Granted there are several small ships driven by electricity, the largest of these plying, if we are not mistaken, on the River Mersey, in England, which, however, is scarcely more than a good-sized tugboat, being but 75 feet in length. In view of this fact and the present state of the art, it is, to say the least, rather surprising to hear people talk of the early possibility of journeying from New York to Liverpool in an electrically driven ocean liner."

Passing to the discussion of the article already noted, the editor of *Electricity* asserts that it is amusing, principally on account of its inaccuracy. The author compares the weight of an ordinary steam plant in an ocean liner of 10,000 horse-power with an electrical plant of similar capacity, and makes it appear that the necessary apparatus would weigh but little more than the steam-engines, boilers, and coal. In the article criticized, the following estimate is made as to the relative weight required for steam and electricity:

"A rough estimate as to the weight of the steam plant on board an average ship would show that 6,000 tons of coal added to the weight of the engines and boilers would give in round figures an aggregate weight of 10,000 tons. A storage-battery capable of giving 10,000 horse-power for six days would weigh, on the basis of 75 pounds per horse-power an hour, 75 times 10,000 times 24 times 6, divided by 2,000—equal to 9,000 tons. Making an allowance of 2,000 to 3,000 tons for motors, with their appurtenances, a fair balance would be struck of 12,000 tons weight of electrical machinery, against 10,000 tons weight of steam appliances."

Regarding these figures the editorial writer in *Electricity* remarks:

"Ten thousand tons for steam plant and fuel as compared to twelve thousand tons for storage-batteries and appliances would really be very satisfactory, and would augur an early solution of this problem. Unfortunately, the author of the article, in the figures given, has figured on the weight of batteries for *one* day and not for six days. For, with the figures given, $75 \times 10{,}000 \times 24 \times 6 = 108{,}000{,}000$, and divided by 2,000, to reduce to tons, gives 54,000 tons, and not 9,000 tons as the article has it. This rather changes the aspect of affairs, and impresses one with the fact that the weight of storage-batteries will have to be materially reduced before it will be either necessary or advisable to

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relegate to the scrap heap the triple or quadruple expansion steam-engines now in use on ocean greyhounds."

BALL LIGHTNING IN THE LABORATORY.

A RECENT discovery by Professor Nipher, of St. Louis, in which he found that *x*-ray photographs could be taken on plates that had already been overexposed to light, was described in these columns a few weeks ago. A report in *Science* informs us that these effects are shown also by photographs taken with the electric spark. The most curious fact brought out by the experiments was that this sort of photography is sometimes accompanied by the production of what seems to be "ball lightning" on a small scale. Says the report already mentioned:

"The result, which is most interesting from a scientific point of view, is shown on twelve negatives which reveal ball-lightning effects. Ball lightning is to the electrician what the sea serpent is to the zoologist. It has often been seen, but never by those who are most competent to study and describe it, and all efforts to produce ball-lightning effects by artificial means have hitherto failed. But these twelve negatives show with perfect distinctness discharges of this character. They could be seen while they were being photographed. They looked like little spheres of light, which traveled over a non-conducting plate, forming the insulation of a condenser. They traveled very slowly among the sparks of the ordinary disruptive discharge. Their speed was usually at the rate of an inch in three or four minutes. Their tracks showed with the greatest sharpness among the more indistinct flashes of miniature lightning. They sometimes jump for a quarter to a third of an inch, with such quickness that the eye can hardly follow them. Five or six such spheres of light sometimes appear at once, each following its own track. Sometimes one will cross a track previously traced by another, but it never follows the track of another.

"By proper illumination of the room the effects of the spark discharges can be nearly obliterated in the negative, but the paths of the ball discharges are not materially affected. One negative thus treated had been exposed for thirty-five minutes, and the ball-lightning tracks were most elaborate. The branching network of lines must have been produced by hundreds of these little spheres.

"The same results can be obtained by fixing the negatives without any developing process. Everything then vanishes from the plate but the ball discharges.

"Professor Nipher stated that this phenomenon could not be identified as the same thing as ball lightning, since the latter had not been studied. But it responds to the same description in many ways. As soon as the ball-lightning effects appear, the behavior of the machine changes in a very remarkable way."

Some Defects of the Holland Torpedo-Boat.—Altho the Government has purchased the Holland submarine boat, authorities are still divided in opinion regarding her utility. The fact that experts of the Navy Department had previously reported against the purchase has led some critics to assume that it was finally forced to change its mind by the pressure of public opinion. There has been an impression that professional jealousy played a part in the matter, but this is denied by naval officers. A member of the Board of Construction is reported by the Washington correspondent of *The Evening Post* (New York) as approving the purchase of the boat while denying its efficiency. He said, according to this report:

"I regard this purchase as a noteworthy step in advance toward the solution of the great problem of submarine locomotion for war-vessels. By that I do not mean that I consider the *Holland* an efficient boat, but it is a great improvement over anything made heretofore, and I am glad it has been bought and that two others like it are to be bought. . . . . .

"The *Holland* is a long step forward, and her owners have reason to be proud of her; but she has such inherent defects as to make her likely to be abandoned in a short time. In the first place, it is her rudder which causes her to sink, and any disaster that stopped the working of the rudder would send her to the top at once. Furthermore, her speed under water is so slight that any strong current could deflect her from her course, and even carry her directly astern. It is impossible for the men inside the boat to know where she will come up. Imagine one of these little vessels attempting to torpedo a war-ship, but not finding her prey, and coming to the surface to take her bearings afresh!

"Now, as to her use in harbor defense. Suppose she were on the lookout for a hostile fleet; she is so small that she has no space for any one to sleep or store provisions aboard her, and the men who operate her would have to be relieved every day, or another boat of the same sort must take her place—an awkward arrangement in the presence of the enemy. And in order to do any damage this boat must be sent well out, where a storm might soon make her a wreck. These are only some of the general defects which any one can see. Naval experts see many more that need not now be mentioned."

Treatment of Sea-Sickness.—In a recent communication to the French Academy of Medicine, M. L. Dutremblay advocates the treatment of sea-sickness by inhalation of pure oxygen under pressure. "The first attempts in this direction," says *La Nature*, "were made successfully by Dr. Dubois, professor in the Faculty of Sciences at Lyons, who recognized as the principal cause of sea-sickness the incomplete ventilation of the lung, with consequent increase of the residual air and imperfect respiratory action. Dutremblay, aided by Dr. Perdriolat, physician to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, took up and completed these experiments on numerous persons at sea. According to him the sudden and violent displacements of the visceral mass and the contraction of the diaphragm act as principal causes and bring about such secondary manifestations as headache, nausea, chills, etc. In these conditions, the use of oxygen is perfectly justifiable. From numerous observations it appears that this gas generally acts favorably and gives rapid relief. Nausea and vomiting cease, a feeling of comfort supervenes, and this is followed by calmness and sleep; the frequent and incomplete breathing becomes regular, the pulse-rate rises, and headache disappears. Patients should make long and deep rhythmic inhalations. Eight or ten gallons of the gas suffice. The inhalation should take place through the mouth, the nostrils being tightly closed so that nothing but the oxygen is taken into the lungs." *La Nature* goes on to say that it would have been a good plan to try whether deep and regular breathing would not have produced a good effect, even without the oxygen.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

OF Dr. Woodruff's article on the health of our army in the Philippines, recently quoted in these columns, the Boston *Transcript* says: "Dr. Woodruff's position in the army commands for it an attention which an article by a tyro would not receive. It suffers, however, from one fault, which marked the utterances of Bishop Potter, in being the fruit of too brief an observation. Dr. Woodruff appears to have returned from Manila about the time our war with the Filipinos began. Medical officers who have spent a year or so in the Philippines while our military operations were in full blast, give a different picture of the situation."

PROFESSOR LOEB'S experiments with sea-urchin's eggs, in which he caused them to produce larvæ by treatment with magnesium chlorid and sea-water, are thus characterized by *The Popular Science Monthly* (June): "Eggs thus treated segmented and underwent a development which, tho somewhat slower than usual, was otherwise normal and produced perfect larvæ. This effect can not properly be called fertilization in the ordinary sense of the word, but is rather to be regarded as artificially induced parthenogenesis. It points unmistakably, however, to the possibility, or rather probability, that in normal fertilization the spermatozoon incites the egg to development by bringing to it certain definite chemical substances."

FORCE OF AN AIR CURRENT.—The enormous force of a current of air moving at high speed, which causes wonder when we read of it in accounts of tornadoes, is illustrated by the following report of a curious accident in a laundry at Hutchinson, Kans., which is described in *The News* of that place. A man by the name of McMullen, so the story goes, held his hands over the wringer to dry them. He got one hand too low, so that the air suction caught it, and his arm from the elbow down was taken off as by a miracle. The wringer is a large circular iron affair, with a smaller bowl inside it in which the clothes are placed. The smaller apartment is perforated with holes upon the sides, and the whole thing revolves at the rate of several thousand revolutions a minute. The effect is that the air currents within the wringer are as terrific in their power as the center section of a Kansas cyclone. The instant the arm came into contact with the current it was parted at the elbow. One part lay on the clothes that were in the machine and the other dangled from his shoulder.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE "BOXERS."

LORD SALISBURY, speaking last week before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in London, referred to the present trouble in China and urged the necessity of caution on the part of Christian missionaries. The murders in China, he said (as reported by cable), are not due simply to the dislike of the Chinese for the Christian religion. There is no other nation so indifferent as China to the subject of religion. The uprising is caused because in that country and other countries the people have formed the conclusion that missionary work is a mere instrument of secular government. The conclusion is utterly erroneous, he added, but caution and prudence are necessary to overcome it.

This question of the relation of missionaries to the Chinese insurrection has also led to some severe reproaches between Catholics and Protestants in this country. The daily papers have been quoting a member of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, who attributes the present strife to an abuse, by the Catholic missionaries, of the privileges secured for them by the French Government. Under the terms of the French treaty, ecclesiasts of the Roman Catholic Church rank in China with viceroys, governors, and magistrates. This gives them a civil power which they have used to induce natives to join their churches, in some cases promising even criminals protection from punishment. The situation is thus described by Prof. Isaac Taylor Headland, of the Methodist University of Peking, in *Harper's Weekly* (June 16). He says:

"About three years ago the Roman Catholic priests, through the influence of the French minister, were given official rank corresponding to that of the various Chinese officials—viceroy, governor, taotai, etc.—and it was made obligatory upon the Chinese officials, when appointed to a new or leaving an old post, to call upon or send his card to the bishop or priest, while at the same time it put into the hands of the clergy no small power when they met an official, especially in cases of litigation.

"The Roman Catholic Christians were often oppressed by non-Christian members of their community, and as a result the church appointed two of her priests to attend to no other duties except the investigation of evidence in cases of litigation, and the conduct of such cases as they thought unjust before the official. The fact that they had official rank, and the other very important fact that they were foreigners, both added to their power, and they were thus able to meet the official not only on his own ground, but with the additional power of understanding foreign law. The Christians were therefore enabled to obtain justice.

"But it is supposed by the Chinese that they sometimes obtained more than justice, and that the priest was more than a match for the official, and sometimes obtained a decision in favor of his clients when the decision should have been against them; however that may be, both officials and people began to develop a secret hatred for the foreigners and the Christians. It must not be hastily concluded that the priests were wrong and the Chinese right, nor at the same time is there warrant for concluding that the Chinese were wrong and the priests always right. The right and wrong of it, it is not our intention to discuss, but only to account for the present condition of affairs. For proof that this is the true explanation of the present situation we need only examine the attitude of ex-Governor Yü, the conduct of his successor Yüan, and various expressions in the edicts issued by the Empress-Dowager some four months ago, in which she mentioned the difficulties which were constantly occurring between her Christian and non-Christian subjects, and advised that they be settled in accordance with right and justice."

Professor Headland, by the way, did not think, when writing, that the foreigners in Peking were in danger of being murdered. The Chinese, he thinks, fully understand the power of foreign nations to punish such murders, and those which have already occurred were a mistake, and not sanctioned by the Boxers themselves. He deplores the possibility of a partition of China, and thinks that that would be a calamity even greater than a general quarrel among the European nations. The triumph of the progressive party of young Chinese will do a thousand times more for China than partition among European nations can effect.

The charges against Catholic missionaries are, of course, resented with some heat. An explanation given in *The Sun*, after interviews with some of the Catholic clergy, is to the effect that the powers conferred by the French treaty are purely ceremonious, intended to make personal intercourse possible between ecclesiasts and the Chinese officials. An explanation furnished by the editor of *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart* is to the effect that it has been the aim of the Catholic missionaries to have the spiritual, industrial, civil, and military forms of civilization go hand-in-hand, and had the Protestant missionaries followed the same course they would not be in such terror now. As soon as inhabitants of a certain district are converted to Catholicism, the priests see to it that they are familiarized with the use of modern arms. This is necessary in order to protect themselves from the numerous robber bands. The result has been that every Catholic village has become a sort of stronghold to which the peaceable element among the people flees for protection in time of danger.

The Standard and Times (Philadelphia, Rom. Cath.) stigmatizes as "a malignant lie" the assertion already quoted from a member of the Presbyterian Board, and says (June 16):

"Sober-minded lay observers find a far different reason for this alarming recrudescence of nativism in China. It finds it in the sudden development of the spirit of militarism on the part of England and this country, and the avarice of the rest of the Western powers in the scramble for commercial supremacy in the East. It is more than ordinary flesh and blood could endure to behold a set of outside governments coolly dividing up a vast country into so many 'spheres of influence,' without as much as 'by your leave' to the party most interested."

The Catholic News (June 16) insists that the uprising of the Boxers is anti-Christian rather than anti-Catholic, and that both Catholics and Protestants have done all in their power to protect their own converts from persecution. It quotes in support of this view an article by William W. Rockhill, former secretary of legation at Peking and now director of the Bureau of American Republics. Writing in *Collier's Weekly*, Mr. Rockhill says that to nine tenths of the Chinese Christianity is the source of all the present troubles of the empire, and that their very existence as a nation depends upon its eradication. He quotes from the general provisions of our treaty with China (Art. 29, treaty of 1858), which insures that Chinese converts who peaceably teach and practise the Christian religion "shall in no case be interfered with or molested," and he says:

"The above provision of our treaty has led the Chinese Christians to believe that they are practically independent of the government of their own country; that in all cases of trouble, whether private feuds or when charged with some offense by the officials, they can appeal through the foreign missionary to his legation in Peking, and thus escape the punishment usually meted out to Chinese.

"In case of the Roman Catholics, the Christians in many cases have been organized into communities from which all non-Christians were excluded, and the priest has been not only the spiritual guide but also the temporal ruler. When they had paid their taxes to China, they had discharged the only duty they owed to their country. The priest protected them against all exactions of the provincial authorities, and argued their case in person before prefects and governors.

"Altho the foreign Protestant missionaries have not heretofore as strenuously defended before the local authorities the rights and privileges of their flocks as have the Catholics, nevertheless they have done so sufficiently to make all their Christians feel that they were upheld by some one or more foreign power, and that they could successfully resist the petty exactions and

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vexations common from time immemorial to all Asiatic governments."

A writer in *The Independent* (June 21), Henry Liddell, M.D., quotes from a small book published in China for the purpose of combating the Christian religion. It is entitled "A Death-Blow to Corrupt Doctrines," and has had an enormous circulation, one person having paid for the distribution of 800,000 copies. It has been translated by the Christian missionaries themselves for the purpose of letting in light upon the character of the opposition they encounter. Here is one of the passages descriptive of Christianity:

"The religion of T'ien-chu [lit., 'Sect of the Lord of Heaven'] originated with Jesus. Its adherents falsely assert that Jesus was endowed with divine gifts. . . . Priests are for the most part educated to their profession from their childhood. They are emasculated. . . . Those who enter this religion practise wickedness with the priests without restraint. Every seventh day all assemble in church. . . . When the ceremonies are over all give themselves up to debauchery. This they call 'the Great Communion,' or 'Love Gathering'! . . . . . .

"They make use of occult and devilish arts and bewitch the ignorant by magical arts and incantations, so they joyfully enter the sect. . . . When a person enters this religion the teacher gives him four ounces of silver and a pill. When he has taken this pill his whole mind is confused and darkened, so that he destroys his ancestral tablets and only worships an image of a naked child which points one finger toward heaven and another toward the earth. They say this is the Prince Jesus. Families having daughters, on entering their religion, restrain one of them from marriage. These are the guardians of the locks and keys of the chest containing magical spells and incantations. They are called 'the old women who open the chest.' . . . In case of funerals, the religious teachers eject all the relatives and friends from the house, and the corpse is put into the coffin with closed doors. Both eyes are secretly taken out, and the orifice sealed up with a plaster. The reason for extracting the eyes is this: From one hundred pounds of Chinese lead can be extracted eight pounds of silver, and the remaining ninety-two pounds of lead can be sold at the original cost. But the only way to obtain this silver is by compounding the lead with the eyes of Chinamen. The eyes of foreigners are of no use for this purpose. . . . It is impossible to enumerate all their practises. If we seek for the general motive which leads to them, it is a fixed determination utterly to befool our people, and under false pretense of religion to exterminate them. Thus they wish to take possession of the Middle Kingdom."

Influence of the Quakers.—The Yearly Meeting of the Friends has recently been held in New York, and the doctrines peculiar to them have attracted more than usual attention from the secular journals by reason of the recent wars in which the United States has been engaged. We find, therefore, an expansionist and an anti-expansionist view of the Quakers. The Springfield *Republican* represents the latter. It says:

"It is not a good omen for the republic that the society of Friends continues to decrease in numbers, even in Philadelphia, where it should still be strong. It is, indeed, still strong in that city and in Baltimore in the personal representation it has in every excellent cause, national or local—in the moral strength it gives through the men and women of the meeting who are engaged in humanitarian work. Note the membership and the official list of unpaid service in important causes—of the red man, of the negro, of public charities, of the purification of the civil service; wherever there is even a small body of Friends, there will be found the Quaker element strongly in evidence. The time has come for a vigorous proselytization, like that of George Fox, tho adapted with judgment and prudence to the conditions of the day—to renew and magnify the Quaker spirit, which is always in behalf of the finest and noblest life. Now more than ever the declaration against war should be emphasized."

Quite otherwise is the tone of comment in the New York *Sun*. Quoting from one of the speakers in the Yearly Meeting who called attention to the unswerving opposition of the Friends to war, *The Sun* asks whether they have ever exercised any influence on government affairs, and answers by an appeal to history:

"The Religious Society of the Friends was founded by George Fox about the middle of the seventeenth century, or about two hundred and fifty years ago, a period during which war and great wars have been almost continuous. In 1647, when he first traveled through England preaching his doctrines, the terrible Thirty Year's War, one of the most prolonged and destructive in the history of mankind, was still raging, the Peace of Westphalia not having been concluded until the year after. At that time, too, England was distraught with the civil war, which began five years before."

The various wars since the days of Fox are catalogued, and *The Sun* concludes:

"Whatever other influence, therefore, may have been exerted by the Friends on public opinion, the history of Christendom since their rise has not demonstrated that, so far as fighting is concerned, the precept and practise of this peace-loving people has been [?] powerful; yet that they have neglected no [any] opportunity to proclaim their principles can not be charged against them truthfully. They have done all they could against war and in behalf of peace; but as the new century approaches we see all Christendom armed as never before, and the nations outside of its domain learning more and more the lessons of fighting."

THE LATE PROFESSOR PARK.

A FEW days ago, at the ripe age of ninety-one, Prof. Edwards A. Park, once the storm-center of theological controversies that raged around Andover Seminary, passed to his rest. The youngest of his pupils, as *The Outlook* observes, must be now forty-five years of age, and to younger men he is little but a name. But "among the present leaders of religious thought, one can hardly find a name that equals his in the peculiar combination of the impressive preacher and the subtle lecturer." The following incident is told, which, whether true or not, illustrates the prominence which the professor held a few years ago in the theological field:

"In Germany he purposely got into conversation, *incognito*, with Strauss, the author of the 'Life of Jesus,' and asked him some simple question. This he followed with others equally simple, working round, in the Socratic style, to his real objective, where Strauss made an answer in plain conflict with what he had said before. 'Who are you?' said Strauss: 'I know who you are. You are either the devil or you are Professor Park.'"

The Outlook says editorially of him:

"He was the last and among the most eminent in that line of theologians, headed by Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton, who for a century strove by their 'improvements' of Calvinism to relieve it of objections apparent in the dawn of the more ethical and humanistic spirit of our times. He and his somewhat older contemporary, Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, who was professor of theology at Yale from 1822 till his death in 1858, were for sixty years the chief representatives of the improved or new Calvinism that was called 'the New England Theology,' and outside of the Congregational churches was known as 'New School' Presbyterianism. The bleaching effect of their work, resulting in varieties which Professor Park himself characterized as 'Calvinistic, Calvinistical, Calvinisticalish,' was feared and detested by those to whom pure Calvinism and pure Christianity were synonymous terms. Dr. Park's progressive orthodoxy was regarded as a lapse toward Unitarianism. During the middle third of this century the theological presses at New Haven and Andover on one side, and Princeton on the other side, teemed with polemic essays and reviews. . . . . .

"In the new series of theological controversies which began about the time of his retirement in 1881, Professor Park has been for the most part a spectator, but a spectator known to be warmly interested in holding fast to the theological limits which he himself had reached. The 'progressive orthodoxy' of the younger

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professors at Andover found no more favor with him than Princeton had shown forty years before to his own. The denunciation then visited on him for 'semi-Unitarianism' was now atoned for by the epithet 'the Nestor of Orthodoxy.'"

Of the professor as a preacher, the editor of *The Independent* has this to say:

"Professor Park was as much of a rhetorician as Dr. Storrs. He had the nature of the poet and of the orator, as well as of the logician. In these respects he more nearly resembled Jonathan Edwards than any of the successors of that great theologian; and it is not strange that his admiration for President Edwards was so profound, and that he planned, but never published, a full exposition of Edwards's life and theology. Professor Park was a most persuasive preacher. Men listened spellbound to his sermons of an hour long. Some of them, the Peter sermon, the Judas sermon, became famous. And his delivery was sweet or powerful, as the thought might require. When he preached a sermon in criticism of Episcopalian liturgicism before the Massachusetts Congregational Association, a distinguished clergyman found fault with its severity. 'But,' replied Professor Park to him, 'I read it over to you beforehand, and you approved it.' 'Yes,' replied the clergyman, 'but when you preached it you put the devil into it.'"

ANTIQUITY OF RELIGIOUS MUSIC.

THE line of demarcation between secular and religious music, tho inherent in the music itself, is difficult to define accurately. Some contend that church music is totally different from secular music, but D. E. Hervey in *The Church Eclectic* (April) asserts that both sides to the controversy are wrong, and that the true idea is to be found in a judicious mean. While Rossini's music is fertile in beautiful melody, sound theoretical knowledge, and mastery of effect, it is evident, Mr. Hervey observes, that his religious music is strikingly inappropriate. Such distinctions are felt rather than defined, and it needs no musical education to mark the difference. But that music and worship are bound closely together, Mr. Hervey shows by tracing the evolution from the earliest times, when homage to a god was accompanied by barbarous sounds upon primitive instruments. The Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians developed their music to the utmost extent possible at that time. Religious processions, when vocal and instrumental music were important, are mentioned in the sacred books of the East, ceremonies in which "all the known instruments were employed, combined with the singing of odes." Mr. Hervey writes:

"A thousand years before the Christian era the Persians formed religious processions in which they sang their prayers and praises. . . . The various religions of India all employ music in their services of worship, and in the Buddhist temples the choristers, clad in white robes, are ranged down the sides very much as in some Christian churches. . . . Even among the pagan inhabitants of the Pacific islands the same general custom is found. In Tahiti, the offering of human sacrifices was accompanied by the chanting of long prayers."

Everywhere music was looked upon as the essential accompaniment of worship, and this fact is not strange, thinks Mr. Hervey, "for music is the highest expression of the emotional faculties, and true worship is thoroughly emotional." If we turn to the Bible, he says, we shall find innumerable references to music and musical instruments. In the Song of Moses, in the Psalms of David, in passages where we are told to "sing unto the Lord," the religious fervor and exalted poetry are closely allied to music in the sacred services.

And history carries us further back still to the year 3800 B.C., when Sargon the Great ruled over the Akkadians, a remarkably cultured people, accounts of whose exploits have been preserved and translated. Their hymns, psalms, and prayers reveal the most exalted poetry, some "so strongly monotheistic that they could be sung to-day, in the worship of Jehovah or Jesus, with little or no alteration," such, for example, as their prayer to the Mediator, which was chanted:

"O Benefactor, who can escape Thy hail?
Thy will is the sublime sword with which Thou rulest heaven and earth.
I commanded the sea, and the sea became calm;
I commanded the flower, and the flower ripened to grain;
I commanded the circuit of the river, and by the will of the Benefactor I turned its course.
How sublime art Thou!
What transitory being equal to Thee!
O Benefactor amongst all the gods,
Thou art the rewarder!
O Lord of battles!
Merciful One among the gods!
Generator who bringest back the dead to life!
Beneficent King of Heaven and earth,
To Thee is the life of life,
To Thee belong life and death!"

From what has been said, it is clearly seen that the relation of music to worship has been a development, reaching its culmination after "ages of experiment and growth." Church music, instead of being sensuously emotional, as it was in the Middle Ages, should aim at the exaltation of the soul. Mr. Hervey concludes by saying:

"From the masses of Haydn and Mozart, and their imitations, equally as beautiful and equally as inappropriate as the works of Rossini already referred to, church musicians have revolted, and a new school has arisen that would restore to worship-music its spiritual character. This school is gradually gaining the ascendancy, and the time is certainly near when the ideals of the ancients will be renewed in our music for worship."

DO CHRIST'S TEACHINGS FURNISH GUIDANCE IN POLITICS?

IN the ranks of practical Christian workers in Germany, the recent work of Pastor Friedrich Naumann, entitled "Demokratie und Kaisertum" ("Democracy and the Imperial Power"), has aroused a deep and disappointing sensation. The author has been one of the most active representatives of the Christian Socialist agitation, which has seen in the application of the teachings of Christ to the social and political problems of the day the panacea for all the ills that afflict humanity. He has also been and still is the editor of the *Hilfe*, the organ of this propaganda, and on account of his prominence in the church life of the empire he was invited to accompany the Emperor on his Jerusalem journey in the fall of 1898, the result of which was his book "Asia," an excellent account of the modern Biblical Orient.

In his new work, Naumann has practically withdrawn from his former position and now declares that the principles of Christ are not applicable to the problems of modern, social, and political life. He states his present position plainly in these words:

"Jesus Christ was not a politician. The attempt has often been made to extract from the never-failing fountain of His Word the rules that should control political thought and action. Protestants, too, have made such attempts, and in former years the author of this book has joined in these efforts. But the result of all these studies has been the conviction that the moral ideas of the Master are of such a general character, being intended for application to all manners and conditions of men, and are so purely ethical and abstract in their nature, that they do not furnish a guide to conduct in specific cases nor answer such questions as, What should be our politics in the period of industrialism, or our attitude toward social democracy, or even toward aristocracy? Jesus thereby does not decrease in value for us; but we are not able to deduce our political tactics from Him."

Naumann's book is intended to furnish an ideal political program, intended primarily for Germany (where he urges the Emperor to sever his connection with the Conservative Party and head the Liberals), but in its fundamental principles applicable to political activity everywhere. After discarding the idea that Christ furnishes all necessary principles for managing pub-

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lic affairs, Naumann considers the part which pity and kindness play as political motives. He no longer recognizes the principle of love of one's neighbor as the decisive factor in political action. Indeed, politics has nothing to do with seeking the happiness of mankind. It is not a contest for ethical ideas, but rather a struggle between various classes along economic lines; and that class is entitled to control the affairs of state which is best able to advance the total interests of the state. This is the central problem of practical politics. He summarizes his new views in these words:

"It lies in the nature of the case that politics is a struggle between certain powers for certain rights. He who sees in political agitation essentially a kind of application of ethics knows but little about it. Political activity has no power of realizing an ethical ideal that stands over and above all contest. The only thing that can be said in this connection is this, that the attainment of power through political movement should be sought as in harmony with the teachings of ethics, and that the party that has gained control should exercise its power without barbarism or wickedness. In this sense is to be understood the ideal of Christian Socialism, namely, that of 'ethicizing the struggle of the masses.'"

Politics are then virtually the struggle for supremacy. On this point Naumann says further:

"Rights and privileges originate in the course of historical development; but they are based on might. In the principle 'might makes right' there is contained a great historical truth. What good do 'natural rights' do a man if he has no power to secure for himself these 'rights'? What good does it do the proletariat if, on the basis of natural human rights, it demands freedom, and is too weak to fight for these?"

This change of front on the part of so prominent a representative of Christian Socialism has aroused as much excitement as did the step of Pastor Blumhardt, of Bohl, who several months ago joined the Social Democrats on the plea that only through their ideals could the ethical ideas of Christ be realized.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE PROTESTANT CHURCH OF GERMANY ORTHODOX OR HETERODOX?

IT has been repeatedly affirmed and denied, seemingly on equally good authority, that the critical views taught by the theological professors in the German universities also prevail in the pulpits and pews of the Protestant churches of the Fatherland. An investigation of this subject has recently been made by the *Protestant*, the organ of liberal theology, with results that rather disappointed those who conducted it. The *Protestant* reports the details as follows:

"The heresy trial and condemnation of Pastor Weingart [see LITERARY DIGEST, March 10], a representative of the newer and modern type of theology that finds its exponents in practically all German universities, induced the editor of this paper to send out a general appeal to all evangelical-minded men and women of the empire, of all parties and creeds, including more than one hundred copies to the chief political, religious, and ethical periodicals, in order to discover how the recipients stand on the question at issue. The leading question reads as follows: What do you think concerning the resurrection of Christ, and what do you think of the statement in the Easter sermon of Weingart, on account of which he was deposed from office, namely, that 'the tired body of Christ remained in the tomb, dust to dust'? The answers to this appeal were exceedingly meager in number. Altho thousands of copies were sent out, the actual number of replies was only eighty-four, and of these fully thirty were in favor of the orthodox view. Accordingly only fifty-four voices responded from the liberal ranks of the German churches, and there is considerable reason for the papers of the conservative and confessional type to speak of this effort and its results as a 'glaring fiasco of liberal theology.'"

Most of these replies are representative of both the old and the new theological thought within the church of Germany. The *Protestant* has printed them all, and we reproduce some of the most instructive from both sides:

No. 16. "I believe in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. This is the solid foundation and the central pillar of our faith. Without this, there would be no resurrection and no forgiveness of sins for us. Without the resurrection, all of Christ's work would be in vain."

No. 66. "I believe that Christ personally and bodily arose from the dead, as the Scriptures teach. Whoever can not believe this can be a pious person, in the sense of the classical world, but he can not be a true Christian believer."

No. 46. "Christ's own words (Luke xxiv. 39) must convince every true believer that He has risen indeed, and he who doubts the real resurrection of the Lord is without hope."

No. 23. "Either there was a bodily resurrection of Christ and a real Christianity or we have all been deceived in our faith in Jesus of Nazareth."

No. 10. "If Christ had not really arisen from the dead, then Christ's coming upon the earth would have been absolutely without a purpose or a blessing, and He himself would have been a powerful liar, and He would have been nothing but a mortal being."

The editor closes his review of these orthodox opinions with the words: "So much is certain, that, among this class, Christianity stands or falls with the belief in bodily resurrection of Jesus."

Just what those who deny this view see in the resurrection can be gleaned from the following "liberal" replies:

No. 42. "Such a thing as is described in the account of the resurrection of Jesus never really took place as an objective reality. This must be claimed not because the reports on the affair are contradictory, but because it stands in flat contradiction to the experience of mankind and to the scientific teachings of the day. It is the product of the wonder- and miracle-loving world of the ancients. Neither as one really arisen nor as a body of light (*Lichtleib*) did Christ appear to His disciples, but, as is the case with all mortals, His body returned to the dust. Christians have been accustomed to lay too much stress on the resurrection. Christianity has a better foundation in historical truth and reality, and should not be based on a disputed matter."

No. 40. "The belief in the bodily resurrection of Jesus Christ, in violation of all the laws of the physical world, is an insult to the scientific spirit and scholarship of the age and an insult to all true religiousness [*Religiosität*], which does not put the impress of nonsense upon the incarnation of Jesus by claiming a bodily resurrection, but in the 'resurrection of Christ' recognizes the continued influence of Christ for the better and higher development of mankind."

No. 75. "In my estimation the resurrection of Christ signifies His ever-active influence for good in the congregations founded by His disciples. I do not believe in any supernatural process that took place in the empty tomb of the Lord."

No. 41 says: "I believe in the Easter message, 'Jesus lives!' But I believe it in this sense, that Jesus Christ, the God-man, was a child of God in the same sense in which we are asked to be such, and that like His brethren He was subjected to the ordinary laws of nature. I fully approve of Weingart's position and teaching."

Both friend and foe of the "liberal" view conclude from the test that the old Evangelical doctrines of the Reformation are still the controlling factors in the Protestantism of Germany.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMONG the curiosities of religion is a movement reported to be in existence in a remote part of Georgia, near Demorest. In a letter to the Rev. Lyman Johnston, editor of the Toledo *Stumblingstone* (itself worthy of notice from the student of religious phenomena), a correspondent writes:

"The worst heresy and the wildest fanaticism I ever saw in my life is raging in this region. It is the Fire-Baptized Association. They are holy rollers and dancers. They boast of five distinct works of grace: (1st) Conversion; (2d) sanctification; (3d) baptism with the Holy Ghost; (4th) baptism of fire; (5th) the heavenly dynamite. Free Methodists are nowhere compared to this. H. I. Irwin, of Lincoln, Nebr., is the progenitor of this latest travesty on true religion. The thing needs to be probed with the sharp sword of truth. Yours in His name."

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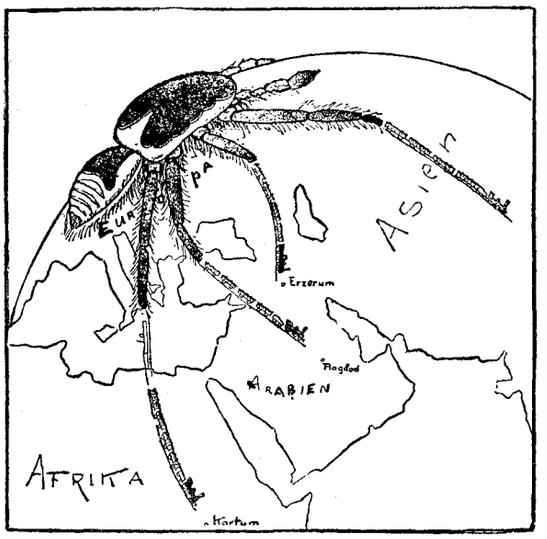
FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN POLITICS AND THE CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

THE press of Europe are pretty nearly unanimous in declaring that the lives of foreigners and the treaty rights which the powers so hardily won from China must be protected at all costs; but here their unanimity ends, for the evident weakness of China renders a successful defense against European forces very improbable, and there is a fear that one or the other power may unduly and dangerously increase its strength by grasping



THE EUROPEAN SPIDER SPINS ITS IRON WEB OVER THE WHOLE WORLD.
—*Ulk, Berlin.*

at an overwhelmingly large share of the prostrate empire. That the Chinese ascribe the aggressiveness of the Western powers solely to their own military incapacity is shown by the writings of Chang Chih Tung, Viceroy of Liang Hu, of which the Shanghai *Celestial Empire* gives several instalments. We quote from them as follows:

"With fifty war-ships on the sea and thirty myriads of troops on land; with daily additions to both ships and troops; with the daily strengthening of our forts and equipping them with the best engines of modern warfare; and with the railways intersecting the land, what country would dare begin hostilities against China, or in any way infringe upon her treaty rights? . . . China is not on an equal footing with the West. This is perceived in the fact that the duty on imports is fixed by Western governments. Not so in China. Merchants engaged in business abroad are subject to the laws of the country in which they reside. Not so in China. Foreign commerce is confined to seaports in the West. Not so in China. The murder of a foreigner by a Chinese is a very serious matter, but the killing of a 'Chinaman' by a foreigner is a trivial thing. Foreign countries have no mixed courts. In fact, China is really not in the comity of nations, and it is useless to prate about international law. Disarmament is an international joke, and international law a deception in the present circumstances. There is nothing for it but to seek help in ourselves."

Many writers point out that overweening national pride is to a large extent responsible for China's present helplessness. After the war with Japan the mass of the people were prevented from knowing what a sorry spectacle China presented in that struggle. The scribes, whose position corresponds in a general way to that of our newspaper men, feared loss of influence if they were to admit inferiority in anything that is Chinese. Hermann Schumacher, in the Berlin *Tageblatt*, writes in the main as follows:

Nothing has been saved from the wreck of China's former greatness but this overweening self-sufficiency, which leads every Chinaman, especially every mandarin, to regard the foreigner as in some way inferior. The entire history of Europe's dealings with the Chinese is a series of assaults upon this objection of the Chinese to equality with the Western barbarians. But when this feeling of superiority once vanishes, the faith of the people in their institutions and government will also be lost, and, as the empire is really weak, frightful revolutions must occur. It is impossible to preserve this Chinese self-esteem. The interests of the foreigners are no longer confined to the trade of the treaty ports. Railroad interests, mining interests, industrial interests, have been added, and these must be protected.

For some years the British element has favored the factions which oppose the Manchu dynasty. These factions are regarded as progressive, while the defenders of the dynasty are viewed as hopelessly reactionary.

Russia, however, is supposed to favor the dynasty, and, according to the general tenor of the British press, Great Britain is not desirous of an open rupture with Russia. It is hoped that Japan will make the first move. *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"The same shortsightedness which has led the Empress and her advisers to encourage the Boxers to persecute missionaries and their converts, without foresight of the dangers entailed, might lead them to accept Russian intervention as a device of the moment, without regard to consequences which Japanese statesmen clearly apprehend. . . . Certain eventualities come, curiously enough, to be accepted as axiomatic. Conflict between Russia and Great Britain on the frontiers of India is by many so regarded. Conflict between Russia and Japan in northeastern Asia appears to be more imminent still. Korea may be the crux of the situation. But Japanese statesmen would regard probably with scarcely less anxiety an extension of Russian influence beyond the Great Wall over Pechili. Nor, certainly, would they stand alone. Germany's avowed sphere of influence is the adjacent province of Shantung with a more or less clearly defined hinterland stretching back up the course of the Yellow River toward Honan. The commercial interests of Great Britain and the United States in North China are very great; and neither could view with indifference any increase of the great influence which Russia has already acquired at Peking. We may smile at the suggestion that French troops should be sent up the Yang-tze to Hankow. Strong protest was made in well-informed quarters against the apathy which allowed a line penetrating the heart of the Yang-tze valley to pass into other than British hands. We have not probably yet seen the end of that blunder; but the Boxers are not yet demonstrating in Hupeh, and a French occupation of the Hankow terminus would scarcely be endured."

The London *Globe* speaks of "Russia's shameless exploitation of Great Britain's troubles," and demands an Anglo-Japanese ultimatum to Russia. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"For some years Great Britain has lost ground in the Far East. Her share of the commerce there is, by dexterously cooked statistics, made to appear as if it were increasing; but her loss of political influence is patent to all. . . . The jingo press, with *The Times* at its head, incites the Cabinet to stop Russia's advance; but with 200,000 men locked up in South Africa, it will be difficult to find the necessary troops. . . . As for ourselves, we have no secret ambitions. All we desire is the restoration of order, and our forces will be directed solely to assist in that."

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

"It is quite possible that Russia will pull the chestnuts out of the fire—to keep them herself. Russia has enough troops near the seat of the trouble to do it. The London *Times* is worked up about this prospect. England, says *The Times*, has the oldest rights in China, and to her must be left the task of restoring order. The United States will be permitted to join England, if the Americans wish it. . . . All that sounds very grand, but for the present you can't do much, Mr. Bull. You must first get rid of 'Mr.' Kruger, the 'late' President, and his 'robber' government. You must civilize the 'demoralized' Boers. For that you need 150,000 men in South Africa; if you withdraw them, the 'robber

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Boer' will immediately be in evidence again. No, sir; you can't do anything to the Russians in China!"

Indeed, nearly all Europe seems to agree that, besides the pacification of China in the interest of Western civilization, the present troubles must lead to a measuring of strength between Russia and Great Britain. M. v. Brandt. in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart) says:

"Nothing that English diplomats and parliamentary secretaries may say can take away the fact that the Chinese and the Japanese both since 1895 have received the impression that England is afraid of Russia, and that she is a broken reed which will pierce the hand that relies upon her for support. . . . Two points, however, may fill the British people with proud confidence for the approaching struggle. One is Great Britain's wealth, and the other the willingness of the British people of all classes to part with this wealth for the advantage of imperial interests."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINESE IDEAS ABOUT CHINA.

A CHINESE writer by the name of Kang Yu Wei has recently published a book (in Chinese) dealing with the condition of his native land. *The North China Herald* (Shanghai) regards the book as such a fair and able presentation of the ideas of a large number of patriotic Chinamen that it has had the most striking passages translated. From them we cull the following:

"We shall all be driven out of China. Russia has ejected the Jews, one hundred and sixty thousand being driven forth. Twenty-four hours were allowed them to get beyond the Russian boundaries. They could sell neither their lands nor houses, and could take with them only a little ready money. Not being allowed to avail themselves either of train or steamboat, their aged and their little ones had to be carried by the strong, and were in great fear. Moreover, when ejected from Russia, they had no native land to which to turn. Long ago Palestine had been parcelled out among its powerful neighbors.

"So, if our country were conquered, and we were driven forth to live among foreigners, we, too, like the Jews, should have no fatherland to which to turn. We might attempt to enter some other country, but its people would eject us. Even if they admitted us among them, their rulers would tax us.

"Our race will be destroyed. See how Russia has treated Poland. The Russians banished all the able-bodied men and allowed only the old men to remain in the country. Therefore the Polish race has been exterminated. At present the women of India are married to foreigners. Everybody knows that the races of India are in danger of being exterminated. To-day the white races predominate over the entire globe. Among the yellow races, the Chinese only wield any political influence and rule their own country.

"If our country should be conquered and its government controlled by foreigners, they would assuredly treat us as they have treated the Poles and the Hindus. We, our children, and our grandchildren would be altogether exterminated. Japan foresees this calamity, and she therefore retroceded to China ten of the captured battle-ships. She fears that our annihilation would jeopardize her independence. China and Japan hold the same close relationship to each other as do the lips to the teeth.

"The Chinese race is vast, and our country is extensive. We are 400,000,000 and China is larger than the sixteen countries of Europe. The precious metals in our mines have no equal in the world. Yet tho we are so numerous, we are despised, insulted, and murdered by other people. The Chinese who live beyond the seas, numbering at least 5,000,000, are also daily abused and insulted by those among whom they live. Their government can not protect them.

"But who are the government? China has no parliament. The power is all vested in one person. During the past thirty years, England, France, Russia, and Germany have all extended their boundaries and increased their power. China alone has retrograded. Who has done this?

"This is all the doing of the Empress—the work of one woman who has profligately and disgracefully clung to the old ways."

After a detailed list of the crimes of the Empress, and lamentation for the weakness of giving up Formosa, the writer gives, as the remedy for the present state of affairs, the overthrow of the Dowager Empress and the reinstating of the deposed Emperor, and steady pursuit of necessary reform. Only the Emperor, he declares, can win back power for the country and protect the 400,000,000 inhabitants of China.

Kang Yu Wei ends with the following appeal for drastic measures:

"Those [the Dowager Empress and Jung Lu] who have heaped all this wretchedness upon him [the Emperor] are robbers, villains, and traitors, and any one would be justified in assassinating them, as the Japanese, years ago, killed their ambitious generals, who, inspired by the same motives, acted in the same way. Heaven appeals to my 5,000,000 countrymen beyond the sea to unite in heart and purpose to save the Emperor, renovate the empire, ward off the threatened slavery, and save us from extermination. If the Emperor dies, all hope dies with him, and China's ruin will be swift and complete."

BEGINNING OF THE END OF SIBERIAN EXILE.

THE Russian Government has determined to abolish, or greatly restrict at least, the system of exile to Siberia, which was characterized by so many horrors, and which, a few years ago, was the subject of animated criticism in Europe and America. The reform is the direct result of the construction of the great Trans-Siberian Railway and the opening of that immense territory to civilization and industrial development. The Government has recognized the need of a radical change of its colonization policy in Siberia, and a special commission has been appointed to consider the problem and report upon the substitutes for exile and upon the proper regulation of what may remain of the system. In its order the Government said:

"At one time exile served as a means of peopling this vast and rich domain; but now, in proportion as Siberia has attracted more and more free settlers, who have, by honest and hard work, achieved their well-being in this former desert, further despatch thither of involuntary exiles has proved not only useless, but injurious to the territory. In its present form, the system generally operates to the detriment, not only of the exiles, but of free local population. Hence, recognizing therein a burden to Siberia and an obstacle to its further development, it has become immediately necessary to do away with or restrict the practise."

The following points are submitted to the consideration of the commission: 1. The substitution for deportation of offenders by judicial decree of other suitable penalties. 2. The restriction or abolition of administrative exile, so far as it relates to other than political prisoners. 3. The improvement of the condition of the exiles already in Siberia. The most numerous element of Siberian exiles is contributed by the administrative system. Not counting political offenders, Russian writers give 79,909 as the number of men transported in the period 1826–46, while for the decade 1867–76 the number was 78,686. Since then, the average annual number of administrative exiles of the ordinary class has been 6,000, not including the families of the offenders who follow them to Siberia. The total number of men annually sent there is over 12,000.

In discussing the effect of the reform, a writer in the St. Petersburg *Russkaie Bogatstvo* (*Russian Treasure*) says:

"Once entered upon the path of improvement, the Government will be obliged to go farther. Abolition or even restriction of the transportation system will necessitate other forms of repression. What is to be done with the enormous number of criminals whose destination hitherto has been Siberia? Our prisons are always overcrowded, having twice or thrice the number of criminals which they were designed to contain. The building of a sufficient number of new prisons would constitute a serious financial problem and would require considerable time. Hence it will be

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necessary to have recourse to measures which are far beyond the limits of ordinary penal policy.

"Modern criminology has demonstrated that successful coping with crime involves not only influence upon the will of the individual prisoner, but also upon the social conditions which produce crime. Science recommends large measures of a preventive character—the elevation of the material and moral state of the masses; protection of health, especially of the health of factory labor; temperance legislation, etc. . . . But the means immediately available to which the Government will have to address itself are those already adopted into European codes—indeterminate sentences; conditional penalties; the parole system. All this will mean a total reorganization of our reactionary penal system."

The writer believes that for political offenders exile should continue, because such offenders are a blessing, not a curse, to a newly opened country, being cultured, resourceful, and anxious to assist the backward, illiterate population. The Government, however, he observes, would have to treat them with some liberality and grant them a large degree of freedom.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INTERNAL TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

VOILÀ! Again the Affaire Dreyfus! A detective named Tomps has unearthed some letters relating to the case which, it is said, contain matters incriminating Dreyfus, and the Nationalists thereupon threaten to revive the charges against him. On the other hand, Émile Zola comes forward with demands for a new trial and for another chance to prove the guilt of the French General Staff. He says that "unless the matter is investigated thoroughly, Germany, which has it in her power to prove how corrupt our military administration is, will do so on the eve of a war with France, thus robbing our soldiers of their faith in their commanders." F. de Pressensé, in the *Aurore* (Paris) says:

"The Nationalists are about to reopen the Dreyfus affair, thanks to the weakness of the Republicans. . . . Again the campaign is opened with lies and forgeries. To present these they claim full liberty, but they deny to us the right to reply in the name of truth and justice. It appears, too, that the Government is willing to assist the enemies of justice with the dogma that the criminals who wear a uniform may not be punished. Justice is violated under the claim that 'reasons of state' prevent the truth from being told! . . . It can not be said too often that the Affaire Dreyfus is a violation of justice in the interest of politics, and that this supposed secrecy for the public good is only the cloak of brutal force in the interest of injustice."

Meanwhile one of the strongest characters in the French Cabinet, General de Gallifet, the Minister of War, has resigned, ostensibly on account of ill health, in reality, as no one seems to doubt, because he dreads the reopening of the Dreyfus Affaire. His successor is General André, commander of the Tenth Infantry Division. He is evidently not popular with the anti-Republicans. "We know little of the general," says the *Eclair*, "but we know that the Dreyfusards give him their support. That is a bad sign." The *Echo de Paris* declares that André at Orleans prohibited all newspapers from being distributed among the soldiers. The *Gaulois* declares that he prohibited anti-government papers alone, an act by which he earned the enmity of the Socialists. That paper further says:

"Socialists, Freemasons, and Dreyfusards may rejoice and think he is of them; but we will not insult him by believing it. General André will not confess himself a Dreyfusard; he will disappoint those who to-day rejoice at his elevation as much as Chanoine and Gallifet disappointed them."

The *Libre Parole* says:

"The new minister does not deserve our sympathies. He is very friendly to Dreyfus, and merely a theoretical soldier. He was made a general of division because he kept the newspapers out of barracks; he could not command an army in the field, and it is easy to see that the experienced generals will not respect him."

The Republican press is very well satisfied. The *Radical* says:

"General André is a thorough soldier, and, what is more, he is a Republican soldier. For a Cabinet which must defend Republican institutions, he is a very valuable acquisition. He is an enemy of military pronunciamentos, just as Gallifet is. The very fact that the Nationalists attacked his reputation whenever rumors of Gallifet's resignation were about should speak for him."

The *Figaro* declares that General André is above all opposed to politics in the army. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) believes that the choice of General André as Gallifet's successor neutralizes all bad effects of Gallifet's resignation. *The Spectator* (London) says:

"The program of the Nationalists is to revive the charge that the Ministry dislikes the army, and is controlled by Jewish capitalists, and then to throw their followers into the street, trusting that the infuriated officers will refuse to give the order to fire. If that happens, they reckon there will be anarchy for some hours, and then France, which dreads anarchy before all things, will throw herself at the feet of some strong man—for choice, General de Négrier. The plan is most astute, and tho we believe it will fail, it may produce most regrettable incidents and a European panic."

The Saturday Review, too, fears that even during the Exposition quiet is not assured in France.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin) points out that the municipal elections have gone in favor of the republic except in Paris. "This," says the magazine, "indicates that the country at large is opposed to a change." The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) hopes that the Cabinet will endeavor to govern without the Chambers, at least during the Exposition; and according to the *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne), this is indeed the intention of the Government. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) says:

"Gallifet was forced to resign when he found that, after all, documents compromising officers of high rank existed. He realized that he had sacrificed already too many officers to the idea that military men may not dabble in politics. The position of the army in France is indeed difficult. For the fifth time a Minister of War, having satisfied himself of the injustice of the Dreyfusards, resigns. It is plain that there is no place for a minister willing to defend the army, and any officer who raises his voice in defense of the army is threatened with instant dismissal."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

THE distress in India besides being an occasion for widespread charitable activity, is also taken as an occasion for another display of the hostility to Great Britain which is so prevalent on the continent of Europe. The attempt is frequently made to attribute the famine, in part at least, to British rule in India and to the drain upon India's financial resources which that rule is alleged to cause. With remarkable persistence, European journals assert that the South African war has demonstrated such military incapacity in the British army that hopes of independence have been aroused in other of the British possessions. Especially, so it is asserted, have such hopes been excited in India, which is said to be again in a state of ferment. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is among those that make this statement. It describes conditions in India as follows:

India is inhabited by two entirely different races—the Aryan Hindus, who live in the northern part, and the Dravida races, which are everywhere in the peninsula, but chiefly in the south. The latter are the aborigines, and were conquered by the Hindus

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some fifteen or twenty centuries before Christ. Both races are divided into a large number of different tribes. In the most northern districts, again, are tribes of Tibetan origin.

India has about 290,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly as many as Europe. Of these, 220,000,000 are under the direct sway of the Briton. They are divided into 170,000,000 Brahmans and 50,000,000 Mohammedans. Religious hatred divides the Brahmans from the Mohammedans, but both hate the English still more fiercely. Altho the Mohammedans form only one sixth of the entire population of India, they are the most important section, for they are the most energetic, and live chiefly in the parts in which the English consider that their rule is most firmly established. The mutiny of 1857 was chiefly a rising of the Mohammedans, and they are ready to rebel again if the slightest chance offers. Now, it most be remembered that these Mohammedans acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as their *khalifa* and spiritual head. The British Government earnestly begged the Sultan to exert himself on Britain's behalf during the great mutiny, and his influence caused the rebellion to collapse. Since then the British Government has changed its policy. It has become the enemy of Turkey, and that at a time when the pan-Islamitic idea is gaining ground. The khalifa has suffered no little through this change of British views. British agents and British gold have fostered the rebellions in the Balkan Peninsula, in Armenia, and in Crete. The Sultan will not again save British rule in India.

The maxim *divide et impera* has been followed with great success by the British; but it is losing force. The Hindus have lately adopted an attitude of encouragement and sympathy toward revolts of the Mohammedans. Such revolts are chiefly due to the terrible exploitation by the zemindars to which the people are subjected. The British Government, like the Turkish Government, claims the ownership of nearly all the land. Of the harvest, three fifths belong to the Government, two fifths—subject to further taxation—are nominally left to the farmer. That is to say, the unfortunate natives pay sixty per cent. of their income for the blessing of British rule. But the soil is rich, and the farmers would not rebel if that were all.

But the Britons, who never fail to thunder against Turkish misrule, have no better system for gathering the taxes than have the Turks. What to the Turkish *rajah* is the *multerim*, that to the Indian *ryot* is the *zemindar*, the taxgatherer. The zemindar receives one eleventh of the Government's share for his trouble; but he is given full freedom in the choice of his methods for gathering the taxes, and the oppression and corruption which result from this system may easily be imagined.

Much is said about the public works in India. As a matter of fact, the roads, railroads, bridges, etc., are built for the convenience of the exploiters only, and only accidentally do the natives profit by them. The plain truth is that India has been made very poor, despite the wealth of her soil, for the conquerors do not spend the revenue or their princely salaries in India, as native rulers do. Much noise is made of any half-hearted measure for the relief of a famine; but in reality only once were energetic measures taken—under Lord Northbrook, in 1873 and 1874.

Abert Métin, in a pamphlet on his late tour around the world, describes how the British keep themselves out of touch with the natives in India, precluding thereby all possibility of being regarded as anything but tyrants. A French gentleman invites a distinguished native, a knight of the Legion of Honor, to dinner. All the English immediately leave. A French lady appears before the viceroy with an exquisite piece of native jewelry. She is promptly censured for this recognition of native art. He says further:

"Yet there are many talented and able men among the Indians who keenly resent this treatment. The leaders of the national movement are as well informed on international subjects as are cultured Europeans, and they demand freedom of the press and freedom to discuss internal affairs. Only lately a native journalist was sentenced to five years' imprisonment because he dared to assert that the plague and the famine could be more effectively combated if the natives were given a greater share of the management of their affairs. As a matter of fact, the rule of the Briton does not differ from that of the grand mogul. There are troops to shoot down the discontented, and officials who are taxgatherers, administrators, and judges all in one person."

An article appears in *The Independent* (New York), written by Edgar Mels, formerly editor of an organ of the British Government in Johannesburg, and who "has made a special study of Indian and South African affairs." He writes on "The Famines in India," and he does not hold the British Government blameless for the present condition. The cause of the famines he attributes to the "too rapid increase in population," "the failures of crops," and "the fact that the native princes, the maharajahs, the nizams, the begums, the raos, the nawabs, and the khans, retain control of huge tracts of arable lands, which they utilize for hunting instead of allowing them to be turned into fertile farms." The personal character of the Hindu, especially his fatalism, is also an important factor. But Mr. Mels reproaches the Government in India with tardiness in facing the situation that now exists and with parsimony in preparing for it. He proceeds with the following arraignment:

"But leaving aside the parsimony of the British Government, the fact remains that with Great Britain rests the onus of the frequent recurrence of the famines and their terrible consequences. One hundred and forty-five years of control by the East India Company and one hundred and thirty years' control by Britain has left India no better off than it was three hundred years ago—in the matter of famines, at least. To show how little is done to prevent famines, the writer will quote official figures:

"In 1897–98 the expenditure for military and military works was $90,000,000 in round figures. For the far more important work of irrigation it was $3,000,000!

"The expenditure during the same period for salaries to government officials was $50,000,000; for the relief of the famine-stricken only $17,000,000 was spent.

"But by far the most serious charge, and one that has so far been hushed up with considerable success, is the one which imputes the disappearance of a famine fund of $100,000,000 to government officials. Shortly after the famine of 1877 the Government then in power, Lord Lytton being the viceroy, decided to take precautions against the recurrence of the distress of that year. Accordingly every native in the British provinces was taxed and the above sum raised.

"Time passed and many good crops drove all thought of famine out of the heads of the Government. Then, with the suddenness of a thunderclap, came the famine of 1898, finding the Government not only totally unprepared, but with a white elephant on its hands in the shape of a missing famine fund. Every effort was made to hush up the scandal. A report was sent broadcast that the fund had been utilized in building military roads and for similar purposes. The public at large, being complacent, shrugged its collective shoulders and said nothing. The press of India remained remarkably quiet, all save the Bombay *Guardian*, which charged openly that some one was guilty of theft and malfeasance. But the famine soon rose uppermost in the minds of all, and the famine fund was forgotten."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOHN BULL'S WOOING OF AFRICA.

THE CONDITION OF JOHN'S INDIAN LOVE.
—*Kladderadatsch*,

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Minister Finch, of Montevideo, under date of April 9, 1900, sends a statement to the trade of Uruguay in 1899, from which it appears that the total imports were $25,551,788, against $24,784,360 in 1898; and the exports, $62,125,952, against $55,061,276 in the preceding year. The chief increases in the imports were in raw materials, machinery, and "soft goods"; in the exports, gains were noted in slaughterhouse products.

Under date of April 14, 1900, Consul Smith writes from Moscow: The capital invested by insurance companies in Russia amounts to 418,000,000 rubles ($209,000,000). The number of persons insured in 1899 was 21,114, the insurance amounting to 71,000,000 rubles ($35,500,000). Of the above amount, 41,840,710 rubles ($20,920,355) was received by American insurance companies, the balance by Russian. The Russian people, adds Mr. Smith, are only beginning to realize the advantages of life insurance.

Consul Richard Guenther writes from Frankfort, February 21, 1900:

According to German newspapers, the German federal court has recently rendered a decision which appears to be of interest to United States consuls in Germany, as they are frequently requested by citizens of the United States to procure for them all possible information regarding manufacturing processes employed in Germany. It appears that a foreman in the employ of a certain establishment invented a substance which his employer used in finishing "rustling" velvet. The use of this substance was considered a trade or business secret of the firm. The foreman, however, imparted the composition to others, and the firm had him tried under the law of May 27, 1898, entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Base Competition" (Gesetz zur Bekaempfung des unlauteren Wettbetriebs). The foreman was found guilty in the lower court. The case was appealed to the federal court, and the defense made the point that the foreman had only imparted his own invention to others; that the same was his intellectual property. The federal court dismissed the appeal on the following grounds: The foreman was employed as such by the firm, and therefore it was his duty to try experiments by which the methods of work could be improved. His achievement in inventing the substance was therefore only a part of the services which he owed to his employers. The invention belonged to his employers, and therefore the action of the foreman in imparting the secret to outsiders was in violation of the law referred to. Only an employee is entrusted with experiments which may lead to such inventions. A stranger, whose labor does not belong to the establishment, is excluded from such experiments. The foreman was admitted to the experiments only on account of his employment by the firm, and it followed that the invention in question was made by him in consequence of his employment by the firm, for which he was paid.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad, says Consul Covert, of Lyons, from an economic and a political standpoint, is the greatest work of the century. It gives Russia a superior standing in Peking. It now touches the Amur; in three years it will reach Port Arthur, making the distance but thirteen or fourteen days from Moscow to Peking. There is annually an excess of $1,500,000 births over deaths in Russia, and Siberia is the outlet for this overflow. "The black lands of Siberia form an area of not less than 50,000,000 hectares (133,550,000 acres), but high freight rates are an obstacle to the arrival of their cereal products in France. The average freight rate on the Trans-Siberian is three tenths of a cent per ton per kilometer (about five eighths of a mile). In France, the minimum rate is four fifths of a cent per ton per kilometer. French capitalists have invested a great deal of money in Russian railroads and various industries in that country. Since the date of these investments, the heavy imports from Russia and the meager exports from France to that country have been a cause of complaint among French capitalists. In return for something like $700,000,000 invested in Russia, they see Russian purchases made in the United States, England, and Germany, while France receives Russian products as dividends for her capital. Some remonstrances have been made to Russia, but the only answer has been a suggestion that France should reduce her heavy protective tariff on Russia's wheat.

Consul Winter, of Annaberg, Germany, writes as follows of England, Germany, and the United States in the world's markets;

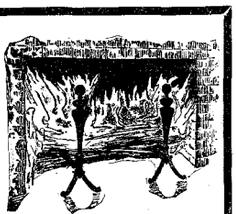
Of the $18,000,000,000 worth of commerce done by all nations, England's share is 18.3 per cent, Germany's 10.8 per cent., and 9.7 per cent. falls to the United States. Germany has built up her foreign commerce at England's expense: and the United States, which is just entering the field, is building up a great foreign trade at the expense of both. In Australia, in Africa, in South America, and in China the commercial representatives of each nation are fencing for vantage-ground upon which to build safe markets for home industries. Formerly, English buyers bought manufactured goods in Germany at ridiculously cheap prices. These goods are forwarded to great merchant houses in London to be resold in foreign markets. To-day, these same goods for the most part are shipped from the district of manufacture direct to the buyer in foreign countries. The middleman's profits now go to enrich the German manufacturer and laborer.

The following causes have contributed to Germany's success in competition with England: First, German-manufactured goods are cheaper and in some cases better. Second, German merchants adapt themselves entirely to the wants of their customers. Industrial commissions have been sent out to South America, Mexico, China, Japan, South Africa, etc., to study and report upon the conditions and needs of the people in those countries. Third, the German traveling men have a better technical knowledge of their branches and are familiar with more languages than agents of other countries. They are active,

A LOGICAL RESULT.

Because of the close connection of the five boroughs of New York City by the proposed tunnel and rapid transit, an unprecedented boom in real estate on Staten Island is predicted by those most competent to judge. See Gigantic Plan and Tunnel Route, page 2.

Proper Heating *MEANS*



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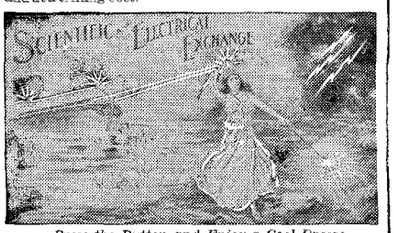

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for the first gray hair. When it shows, and others follow faster and faster, that is the time when positions are lost and friends drift away. Do not permit this! Self preservation demands that you should do something to hold your own. Use

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the unequalled restorer of youthful color and richness to the hair. Its use can remain unknown for it is not a dye, is colorless, does not stain nor come off on the clothing. It has a delicate perfume, and no other preparation of the kind combines as many merits with economy of price.

Large 50 cent Bottles at Leading Drug Stores.

A 25c. CAKE OF HARFINA SOAP FREE

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resourceful, and gifted with tact, three essential things in selling goods in a foreign country.

If we ever hope to obtain the first place commercially, we must watch and, to a certain extent, adopt the weapons of our rivals, viz.: technical schools, trained traveling men, permanent and able consular officers who are keenly alive to all commercial interests, a merchant marine large enough to carry three fourths of our exports, and sound money.

Consul-General Holloway sends from St. Petersburg, dated April 18, 1900, the following statement of the increase of exportation of eggs from Russia during the period of 1872–1898: 1872, 27,000,000; 1882, 96,000,000; 1892, 739,000,000; 1898, 1,831,000,000; an increase of 1,704,000,000 in twenty-five years. The value of eggs exported in 1898 was 31,134,000 rubles ($16,002,876).

In his annual report on the commerce and industries of Nice for 1899, Consul Van Buren says, in part:

Owing to the efforts of the deputy for Nice, the plan of connecting Nice with the Italian frontier via Sospel has made considerable progress. The various ministries and the military authorities interested are now busily engaged in elaborating plans, which, when fully agreed upon, will be submitted to the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Company, which is to build and run the line. The Compagnie Générale des Eaux, which has the monopoly of furnishing the water-supply of Nice, has obtained possession of a copious spring in the Department du Var, and that it intends to build an aqueduct to Nice. It calculated that four or five years will be required to complete the work, and it is claimed that the town will then have a water-supply second to none in the world. The building of the new electric system by the Thomson-Houston Company is now completed and one or two lines are running. The importance of this enterprise can not be overestimated. During the last year, the Compagnie Électrique de la Méditérranée has been established at Cap d'Aglio, near Monaco, with a capital of 500,000 francs ($96,500). Its object is to utilize water-power and to furnish electric light and power in its vicinity.

Vice-Consul Monaghan writes from Chemnitz, April 25, 1900:

Greece offers at this time a very good market for the export of gas motors of all kinds. The works of Athens and Piræus deliver gas to their customers for industrial purposes at very low rates. The Grecian mining industries have also increased in activity of late, causing a great demand for mining machines and apparatus. It will be of advantage to makers and exporters of such machines to investigate conditions in the Grecian market—*i.e.*, time of payment, credits, packing, freights, tariff, etc. This would also be a good field for American gas-stoves. Catalogs printed in French would, if sent, be very advantageous. The German papers are calling the attention of manufacturers to the above line of machines.

Consul Hill writes from Amsterdam, May 5, 1900:

The statistics of German emigration for 1899 show that 23,740 persons left the country to cross the ocean. There has been a great falling-off in emigration since 1894, when there were 120,089 German emigrants. The decrease is due to the commercial and industrial prosperity of Germany and to the care taken by the state for the welfare of the working classes. Out of the 23,740 German emigrants, 19,016 went to the United States in 1899, and 1,089 sailed from Bremen for Brazil, against 629 in 1898. The increase is due to concessions obtained by the Hanseatic Colonization Society.

SHORTENED OCEAN VOYAGE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's gigantic plans to extend main line to connect with ocean steamers by the way of Staten Island and Long Island will save much time in making ocean voyage. See Gigantic Plan and Tunnel Route, page 2.

PERSONALS.

MARY KINGSLEY.—There are a few vivid personalities in this world of whom it seems absolutely impossible to think as dead. Mary Kingsley was one of these. Her writings showed to some extent how brimful of life, of individuality, of power, of courage, moral and physical, she was. On personal acquaintance this impression was still stronger. Among a thousand women Miss Kingsley would always stand out, a distinct, intensely interesting personality, with her quiet face which at first sight reminded you of a Madonna type, till your eyes met the flash, the daring of her own, till the mouth curved into a mocking but always good-natured smile, and till the sense of strength and power surrounding the slight figure began to make itself felt. An entire absence of affectation or mock-modesty was a chief characteristic of Mary Kingsley's. She never under any circumstances sought notoriety, but neither was she in the least embarrassed or disturbed when, perhaps at a moment's notice, she was made to stand before a large and critical public or was otherwise brought into prominence. A wittier and more brilliant talker and speaker never was in all the ranks of excellent women conversationalists and orators, and a kindlier and cheerier member of society could not be imagined. And ever and again there beamed through the mocking glance of the steady eyes a kindly, womanly, sympathetic light, quick to come and quick to go. Her adventurous, lonely journeys in Africa, where Africa is deadliest and loneliest and most marvelous, had given Miss Kingsley a discipline which made her appear perfectly calm and collected under any circumstances. But her serenity was, as it were, scintillating with eager life, and it is as yet quite impossible to think of her as lying dead who so recently stood in the midst and prime of life, full of plans and ideas for further travels on the West Coast of Africa, whose regions she had made her own by reason of long sojourns among the natives. It is at the outset of this long-planned journey that Miss Kingsley has died. Since South Africa was the scene of enormous interest, during the last winter, she "looked in," on her way out to the West, where she meant to go on with the researches, the first-fruits of which are embodied in her fascinating volume of "West African Studies." But she got no farther than the Cape. At the age of forty her work, which gave so brilliant a promise of future achievements, is done, and one of the finest types of modern English womanhood has disappeared. —*Westminster Gazette.*

ONE of the most interesting men engaged in scientific work is Andrew J. Stone, who returned not long since from a 3,000-mile sled journey over the ice and snow of the great Northwest, the most remarkable journey in the annals of Arctic travels. On this journey Mr. Stone made many important discoveries in animal life, as well as in the geography of the country. One of the results of

---

A GREAT PICTURE.

The impressive scene of the signing of the Protocol at the close of the late war with Spain has been transferred to canvas by the artist Chartran, the picture being now owned by Mr. H. C. Frick of Pittsburg. A photogravure reproduction of this painting is about to be placed on sale, advance copies of which are offered for a limited time at a low price. The full announcement by the Protocol Club, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City, will be found on another page.

Dyspepsia

One of the many causes of dyspepsia is the use of cereal foods improperly prepared. People fancy that grain food is simple, and consequently healthful. Whole grains, wheat, oats, etc., contain quite largely an element as indigestible as wood and no more nutritious.

CREAM OF WHEAT

being entirely free from indigestible matter is peculiarly adapted to such as require an easily digested diet.

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A physician in Malden, Mass, writes:

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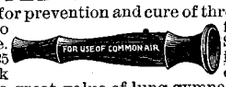

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his work has been the changing of the Arctic coast line to North America. Few men, if any, have so perfect a knowledge of the larger wild animals of the West, North, and Northwest as Mr. Stone. He has studied the animals of these vast and inaccessible regions for years; he has traveled more of their country and visited more of them in their own native homes than any living man. He has had the courage to penetrate the most forbidden regions and suffer the deprivations one must experience in order to study these animals from life. The result of this work is found in many new and important forms of animal life never before known, one of which, the black sheep, is named in his honor, the Ovis Stonei. During Mr. Stone's travels in the North he was alone thirty-three days among the murderous Hellgate Indians of the Liard River, where his experiences were most thrilling. He has penetrated and crossed the most northerly reaches of the Rockies both summer and winter, and for forty-five days lived on nothing but fresh meat and tea. Mr. Stone is a true type of the brave, adventurous spirit; enthusiastic, strong, and determined, but controlled by cool judgment. It is such a nature as this, added to knowledge gained from actual experience, that makes a true leader of men in a difficult and dangerous expedition, and as such Mr. Stone has made for himself a name that is world-wide.—*Mail and Express.*

In the opinion of many members of the Methodist Church, the master-mind of Methodism is possessed by Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of *The Christian Advocate*, of New York. Methodist bishops assign Methodist pastors to charges, and, as their name implies, they superintend the affairs of the denomination. But the general conference committee on episcopacy assigns the bishops. More than that, it makes and retires them. Rev. Dr. Buckley is chairman of that committee. He is also its dominating power. A small man in stature, owing nature nothing of gratitude for the physique she bestowed upon him, he rules the Methodism of to-day by the strength of his intellect. There is no complaint heard. Since the recent general conference the remark is being heard in many quarters that he is by far the greatest man Methodism, English or American, has ever produced. He could have been elected a bishop several conferences ago, but he prefers to edit a periodical from New York, and edit general conferences from the floor and the committee-room. Writers of religious histories are putting down that in the year 1900 Rev. Dr. Buckley is the giant of American Methodism.

BUT few people know that the Prince of Wales once rode and won a horse-race. This event took place in Ireland nearly forty years ago, says *The Newark News*. The horse's name was Rupee, and the distance run a mile and a half. To the spectators the jockey was known as "Captain Melville," but in reality it was his royal highness the prince. His colors on this occasion were all white. Rupee was the prince's own horse. He determined to ride him himself, and, if possible, to win. This he did in excellent style, tho there were several well-known and experienced jockeys riding against him.

IT is recorded that a Scottish innkeeper once said of the late Duke of Argyll: "His grace is in a verra deeficult poseetion whatever. His pride of intellect will no' let him associate with men of his ain birth, and his pride of birth will no' let him associate with men of his ain intellect."—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*

A Summer Holiday.

Do not plan your summer trip before seeing some of the handsome literature issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, descriptive of the magnificent playgrounds and summer resorts situated in the highlands of Ontario, including the "Muskoka Lakes," "Lake of Bays," "The 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay," "The Magnetawan River," and the "Kawartha Lakes." Health and pleasure can be found in all of these unexcelled regions; good hotels, fine steamers on the lakes, good fishing and hunting, a region where perfect immunity from hay fever is assured, are some of the features which attract the tourist and pleasure seeker to these districts.

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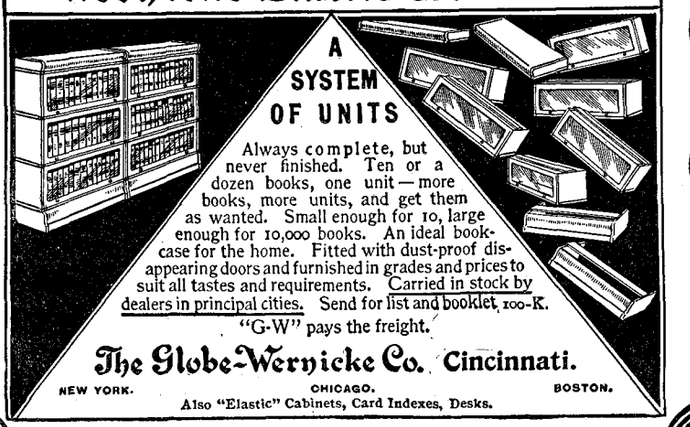

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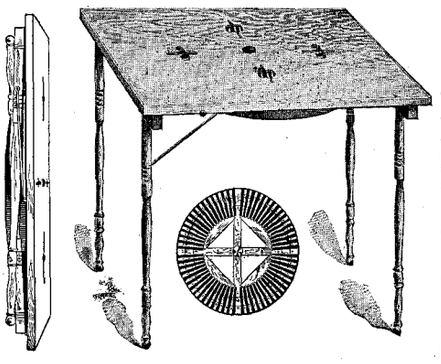

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IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each $6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Mixed.—"Did I understand you to say that one of your ancestors fought during the Revolution?" "Yes, my great-great-great-grandfather fell at Bunker kopje."—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

On a Bargain Basis.—LAWYER: "Well, madam, let us understand each other. What do you want a divorce for?"

FAIR CLIENT: "Can I ged one vor aboud $4?"

The Winner.—"How is your brother, Tommy?" "Sick in bed, miss; he's hurt himself." "How did he do that?" "We were playing at who can lean the farthest out of the window, and he won."—*Exchange.*

Not Binding.—"Didn't I promise you a whipping if you disobeyed me?" asked his mother. "Yes; but I'll release you from the promise, ma," replied Johnnie diplomatically.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Up-to-date.—LIVERIED MENIAL: "Me lud, the carriage waits without."

LORD FITZ JOSHER: "Without what?"

L. M.: "Without horses, me lud: 'tis an automobile."—*Chicago Record.*

Absurd Question.—CHOLLY: "Was the eclipse of the sun the other mawning visible from where you were, ole chappie?"

FWEDDY: "I should say it wasn't, deah boy. I was in bed."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Evidence.—FRIEND: "I suppose the baby is fond of you?"

PAPA: "Fond of me? Why, he sleeps all day when I'm not at home and stays up all night just to enjoy my society!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

A GOOD COMPLEXION

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secrets for securing a clear complexion. But all these are simply superficial assistants.

It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly, unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood, a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear. When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary, take these tablets and eat all the good wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

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Worse Yet.—MRS. FLATTER (reading): "A bed of quicksand is the most treachous and deadly thing on earth."

MR. FLATTER: "Guess the chump who wrote that never saw our folding bed!"—*Puck.*

She Didn't Have to.—HAUGHTY LADY (who had purchased a stamp): "Must I put it on myself?"

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT (very politely): "Not necessarily ma'am; it will probably accomplish more if you put it on the letter."—*Tit-Bits.*

All in a Lifetime.—MISTRESS (greatly scandalized): "Is it possible, Mary, you are making bread without having washed your hands?"

NEW KITCHEN GIRL: "Lor', what's the difference, mum? It's brown bread."—*The Columbian.*

Looking Backward.—In a meeting at the St. George's Catholic Club in London last week a young Irishman declared that the Irish were "a grand race, and it risted wi' thim to see that the noble traditions were handed down to their fower-fathers."—*St. James's Gazette.*

He Didn't See How.—RASTUS: "What yo' t'ink is de mattah wif me, doctah?"

DOCTOR: "Oh, nothing but the chicken-pox, I guess."

RASTUS (getting nervous): "I 'clare on mah honah, doctah, I hain't bin nowhar I could ketch dat!"—*Judge.*

A Good Character.—"Can you give any evidence in regard to the character of the deceased?" said the Judge. "Yes, my lord," replied the witness. "He was a man without blame, beloved and respected by all men, pure in all his thoughts, and——" "Where did you learn that?" "I copied it from his tombstone, my lord."—*Harlem Life.*

Baby-Talk.—Little two-year-old Harold had never been accustomed to hear "baby talk." One day when he was calling with his mamma, the lady of the house, thinking to amuse the child, pointed out a steam-engine standing on a railroad track not from the house. "Do you see the choo-choo, Baby?" she said. The little man looked first at her, then at the engine with a troubled look on his little face—then he asked gravely: "Do you mean the locomotive?"—*Current Literature.*

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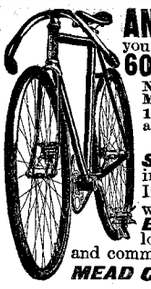

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Ice Wasted.—A New York barkeeper who was spending his vacation in Maine found himself one evening in a hotel in Portland. While he lingered a terrible storm took place. The windows of the room in which he was sitting were broken by hail-stones "almost as big as eggs." The proprietor of the hotel noticed that the barkeeper turned aside to drop a tear. "Does the storm scare you?" he ventured to ask his guest. "It isn't that," replied the barkeeper, "but I can't bear to see so much cracked ice wasted on a prohibition State."—*Mail and Express, New York.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 18.—It is reported that President Kruger is in a feeble condition.

June 19.—The burghers are surrendering their arms.

June 20.—Lord Roberts reports that all is quiet in Pretoria and Johannesburg, with business resuming its normal state.

General Methuen defeats the Boers under De Wet at Heilbron, in the Orange River Colony.

June 21.—General Buller's forces are advancing westward along the railway from Laing's Nek to Johannesburg.

June 23.—A British relief force, advancing into Kumassi, sustains heavy losses.

June 24.—Two hundred Boers surrender to General Warren at Bilkfontein; President Kruger refuses to sue for peace.

CHINA.

June 18.—The **Taku forts fire on foreign warships,** which bombarded the forts for seven hours and compelled their surrender.

The **international relief forces fail** to reach Peking, and return to Tien-Tsin.

June 19.—The **French Government** will despatch a cruiser division and 4,200 troops to China.

Li Hung Chang has been summoned from Canton to Peking to advise the Empress Dowager.

June 20.—Despatches from Shanghai state that Admiral Seymour's international column of marines **reached Peking** on June 17, and that the legations were then safe; the Chinese attacked the column on the march.

June 21.—**Persistent fighting is reported** at Tien-Tsin, where the American consulate had been destroyed.

American marines are despatched from Taku by Admiral Kempff to Tien-Tsin.

June 22.—The **Russian Siberian forces mobilize;** Japan prepares to advance its fleet; President McKinley takes steps to safeguard American interests.

June 23.—Confirmation of **heavy fighting around Tien-Tsin is received,** the Chinese forces being led by Prince Tuan; no news is received of Seymour's relief column.

June 24.—Admiral Kempff cables loss of four marines at Tien-Tsin; Secretary Long instructs **Admiral Remey to sail to Taku** from Manila with the *Brooklyn.*

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 21.—**Baron Loch,** formerly Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, is dead.

June 22.—**President Loubet** pays an official visit to the American Pavilion at the Paris Exposition.

Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, dies suddenly from apoplexy in St. Petersburg.

June 24.—Despatches from Manila announce that **American troops were ambushed** in Mindanao, nine being killed, twelve wounded.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

June 18.—Governor Roosevelt again declines the nomination for Vice-President.

The Republican clubs parade in Philadelphia.

June 19.—The **Republican National Convention opens** in Philadelphia; the Vice-Presidency is still in doubt.

June 20.—The Convention listens to a **speech by Senator Lodge,** adopts a platform, and hears reports of committees.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention indorses **Charles A. Towne** for Vice-President **on the Bryan ticket.**

June 21.—**William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt** are unanimously nominated for President and Vice-President by the Republican National Convention.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 18.—**General Wheeler is commissioned as a brigadier-general** and assigned to command the Department of the Lakes until his retirement by age.

June 20.—*Philippines:* **General MacArthur will** formally **announce President McKinley's decree** of amnesty to-day.

Cuba: **A constitutional convention** will be held in Cuba shortly to prepare the way for independence.

June 21.—A passenger train on the **Macon branch of the Southern Railway** runs into a washout, and thirty-five people are killed.

A GREAT PICTURE
AND
A Remarkable OFFER

This announcement can not fail to interest all who appreciate the importance of history or the artistic value of a picture. The painting depicts the most important scene or event that has transpired in American history during the past twenty-five or thirty years. It is Chartran's famous canvas of

THE SIGNING OF THE PROTOCOL

The original was painted for and is owned by Mr. H. C. Frick, of Pittsburgh. He paid the artist $20,000 for the painting and, at the present time, it is being exhibited in Paris at the Exposition.

THE HISTORICAL VALUE

can not be over-estimated; portraying, as it does, the signing of the documents which marked the close of our war with Spain, and inaugurating the expansion of our Government, its importance must appeal to all. This picture depicts a scene that marks a turning point in our country's history. It must be of deep interest to future generations, as the documents signed acquired for the United States a vast amount of new territory, thus widening the field for those who follow in the years to come.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PAINTING

The scene is laid in one of the rooms in the White House at Washington. There are gathered about a large table or executive desk the men who drew up and signed the famous document.

President McKinley stands at the head of the table, watching with intense interest the French Embassador Cambon, who, pen in hand, is signing the document on behalf of the Kingdom of Spain. At his side sits the late Secretary of State, Judge Day. Behind stands a group of four consisting of Secretary of French Ministry M. Tiebout, First Assistant Secretary of State Prof. Moore, Second Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Cridler, and Third Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Adee. All evince the keenest interest in the signing of the papers.

The picture is correct in every detail; inkstand, pen, papers, calendar, blotting pad, books and draperies are all depicted just as they were upon that memorable day. Through a window one views a portion of the beautiful grounds surrounding the Presidential Mansion.

The picture was on view in New York City last February, and the New York papers at that time gave most favorable notices of the picture, particularly commenting upon the trueness of the likenesses of not only President McKinley but of all who participated in the event.

OUR PROPOSITION TO YOU

This fall we intend to sell an enormous number of these photogravures, and to aid this sale as much as possible we will for the month of July offer half-price. This will enable thousands of people to see and become acquainted with the interest and value of the picture and must result in many sales in the future. The photogravure would retail for $8 or $10 at the art stores. It is upon paper 36x28½ inches, but during July the price is only $4. You can send this amount with your order, or if you prefer send $1 with order and $1 a month for 3 months. The picture is sent with the understanding that you can return it, if not found satisfactory, and we will refund your money.

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CHESS.

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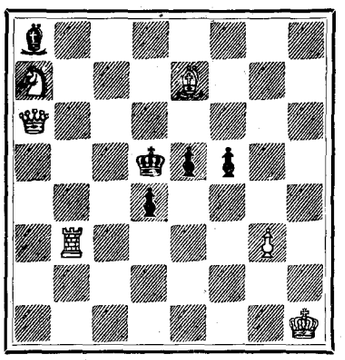
Problem 483.

By E. E. WESTBURY.

From *The British Chess Magazine.*

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

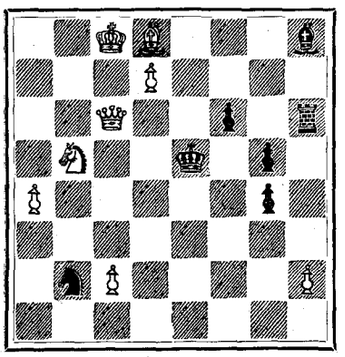
White mates in two moves.

Problem 484.

By B. G. LAWS.

Problem-Editor of *The B. C. M.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

Nos. 471 and 472 (Dr. Dalton's).

We have held the solution of these problems hoping to receive the award for the best critical and analytical solution. The gentleman who kindly acts as the judge has not been able, on account of pressing engagements, to pass upon them; therefore we will give, at this time, only the key-moves, and publish at some future time the solution that is awarded the prize.

No. 471: Key-move, R—B 7.

No. 472: Key-move, Kt—Q Kt 2.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; H. W. Barry, Boston: A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; J. R. Warn, Pontiac, Mich.; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; M. Leman, Kansas City, Mo.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; the Rev. W. F. Furman, Wilton, N. H.; Dr. A. Decker, Chicago; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; Dr. F. Black, Port Colborne, Ont.; Prof. M. L. Pence, State College of Kentucky; L Dejung, Jr., Rhinelander, Wis.; M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C., W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; J. A. Robinson, Denver, Col.; Elsie A. Logan, Salem, Va.

471 (only): F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. S. M. Molton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; the Rev. C. I. Taylor, Dr. H. H. Chase, and C. L. Luce, Linden, Mich.; N. L. G., Colgate University; Natalie Nildorff, Cambridge, Mass.; W T. Douglas, Alamosa, Col.; Miss E. A. Rogan, Salem, Va.

472 (only): G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

Comments (471): "Fine problem with rather easy key"—C. R. O.; "Shows profound skill, fine sense of beauty, and good taste"—F. H. J.; "Not as artistic as 472"—W. W.; "Original and well constructed"—H. W. B.; "A genuine puzzle"—A K.; "Beautiful problem, rich in variations"—J. R. W.; "Finest and most difficult"—M. L.; "Fertile in resources, ingenious in construction"—W. H. F.; "Key-move fine, variations clever"—Dr. A. D.; "Has 71 variations"—H. K.; "Distinguished not only for the obscurity of the key-move, but also for the difficulty, variety, and beauty of the variations"—F. B.; "Beautiful"—M. L. P.; "Magnificent"—F. S. F.; "One of the very best"—S. M. M.; "The hardest I ever tried"—F W. R.

Comments (472): "Beautiful and ingenious, worthy of Fridlizius or Jespersen"—M. W. H; "Both exceptionally elegant, exceedingly elusive; fine studies in Daltonesque"—I. W. B.; "Difficult and ingenious"—C. R. O.; "If possible more difficult than 471, but hasn't its artistic beauty"—F.H. J.; "An artistic problem with beautiful, because perfect, mates"—W. W.; "Few equals and no superiors in the realm of Chess-strategy"—A K.; "Elegant and very difficult"—J. R. W.; "Most difficult and beautiful"—B. A. R.; "Trim and beautiful"—Mrs. W. A. P.: "Exceedingly difficult"—M. L.; "I found much more trouble in solving 472 than 471"—A. R. H.; "The poetry of Chess"—W. F. F.; "Not easy"—Dr. A. D.; "37 different mates"—A. K.; "Remarkable for its openness"—M. L. P.

No. 477.

Key-move, R - K R 3.

No. 478.

1. Q—Kt 3 / K x R	2. Q—K 5 ch / K—Q 2	3. Q—K 7, mate	
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Q—Q Kt 3, ch / K—Kt 4	3. P—R 4, mate	
1. ..... / B—Q 6	2. R—K 4 / B x R	3. Q—Q Kt 3, mate	
	2. ..... / K x R	3. Q—Kt 2, mate	
1. ..... / Kt—B 4	2. Q—Q Kt 3 ch / B—B 5 (must)	3. R—K 5, mate	

Both problems solved by M. W. H., the Rev. I. W. B., C. R. O., the Rev. F. H. J., M. M., W. W., W. B. M.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Prof. P. Dowell, Muhlenburg College.

477 (only): The Rev. S. M. M.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. E. Lloyd, Sabina, O.; E. C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.

478 (only): "Merope," Cincinnati.

Comments (477): "Key hard to find; otherwise not specially interesting"—M. W. H.; "Chaste and charming"—I. W. B.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Key well hidden, its only merit"—F. H. J.; "Without much variety"—M. M.; "Key difficult and ingenious; otherwise mediocre"—W. W.; "Compensating for the commonplace 3-er"—W. R. C.

(478): "Splendid problem"—M. W. H.; "Splendid study in Chess-mechanics"—I. W. B.; "First-class"—C. R. O.; "Capital piece of work"—F. H. J.; "Fine"—M. M.; "Easy, but good"—W. W.; "Disappointing"—W. R. C.; "Easier than 477 and not so pleasing"—J. E. W.

In addition to those reported Prof. C. D. S. got 475, and A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex., 473 and 474. M. Stivers got 475 and 476.

"MEROPE," Cincinnati: Send your name and address, and we will show you that you are wrong concerning 474.

The Jerome Gambit.

CONSULTATION GAME.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 B x P ch	K x B
5 Kt x P ch	Kt x Kt
6 P—Q 4	

The majority of those who sent Black's 6th move played B x P. The reason given for this move is that as Black must lose a piece he had better get a P for it. This is not good reasoning, as White's continuation demonstrates: 6.., B x P; 7 Q x B, P—Q 3; 8 P—B 4, and White still has the attack. If 8.., Kt—B 3; 9 Q—Q 5 ch, B—K 3; 10 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3; 11 Q—B 3, Kt—Q 5; 12 Q—Q 3, Kt—B 3; 13 P—B 5, and White has a good game. Another move suggested 6.., Q—B 3. The object of this is (a) to prevent P x Kt; (b) to continue P—Q 3, Kt—Kt 5, etc. The weakness of this is that it allows White to Castle. For instances: 6.., Q—B 3; 7 Castles, P—Q 3; 8 P x Kt, Q x P; 9 Kt—B 3, B—Q 3; 10 K—R sq, followed by P—B 4, giving White a strong attack. We believe that Black's best (6) is Q—R 5. The superiority of this move is discoverable in several directions. White can't play 7 P x Kt; if P x B, then Kt—Kt 5, with a strong game. We hope that Mr. Jerome and others will suggest White's best move after Black's (6) Q—R 5.

The Paris Tournament.

LASKER TAKES FIRST PRIZE.

As in the London Tournament, Lasker lost only one game, and Marshall, the American, has the honor of winning that game. Pillsbury, who stood second, was two games behind Lasker, and only one-half point ahead of Marshall and Maroczy who divided third and fourth prizes. Burn was fifth; Tschigorin, sixth; Marco, Mieses, and Schlechter divided seventh and eighth. The Brilliancy prizes went to Mieses for his game with Janowski, and to Tschigorin for his game against Mortimer.

The full score:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Lasker	14½	1½	Showalter	9	7
Pillsbury	12½	3½	Janowski	9	7
Marshall	12	4	Mason	4½	11½
Maroczy	12	4	Brody	4	12
Burn	11	5	Rosen	3	13
Tschigorin	10½	5½	Mortimer	2	14
Marco	10	6	Didier	1	15
Mieses	10	6	Sterling	1	15
Schlechter	10	6			

Game from the Paris Tournament.

Ruy Lopez.

BRODY. White.	MAROCZY. Black.	BRODY. White.	MAROCZY. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Kt—Q 3	Kt x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19 R x Kt	Q—B 2
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	20 P—K R 4	R x B
4 P—Q 4	Kt x K P	21 P x R	B—K B 4
5 P x P	B—K 2	22 R—Q 2	Q—B 2
6 Q—Q 5	Kt—B 4	23 R—K sq	B—K R 6
7 B—K 3	Kt—K 3	24 B—Kt 5	Q—Kt 3
8 Castles	Castles	25 P—B 4	B x P
9 Kt—B 3	P—B 3	26 R—Q 3	B—B 4
10 Q R—Q sq	K—R sq	27 R—B 3	B—Q 3
11 Kt—K 4	P x P	28 K—B sq	B—K 5
12 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	29 R—R 3	P—K R 3
13 Q x Q Kt	P—Q 3	30 P—B 3	B— B 4
14 Q—B 3	P—B 3	31 R-K R sq	P x B
15 B—K 2	P—Q 4	32 PxP dis ch	K—Kt sq
16 Kt—B 5	Kt—B 5	33 Resigns.	
17 B—B 3	B—Q 3		

We call attention to the position after White's 20th move. Now, Black's move, 20.., R x B is clearly indicated; but, as *The Standard*, London, says: "Maroczy in refraining from doing this a move earlier shows how thoroughly he analyzes and judges a position. A move earlier the sacrifice is not sound."

Chess Nomenclature.

We published several weeks ago a table of names of pieces in various languages. The writer of the article from which we took the table has the following note in *The B C. M.* (June):

"A philologist sends me a correction of a few of the Chess-terms given last month, and some additional varieties of old spellings. 'Pawny' should be *Pawne*, plural *Pawnys*. In Spanish, 'Knight' *Cuvallo*, and 'Rook,' *Roque*, as well as the terms given. Portuguese, *Delphino*, not 'Alfil.' In German, *Vende* is older for 'Pawn' (peasant) than *Baur*, also in Dutch. And *Alte* and *Altfil* are additional very old German words for the 'Alfil.' The old form of 'Chess' in Swedish was *Shaktavils lek*, and the pieces *Konung*, *Drotning*, *Rok*, *Ollin* (Bishop), *Riddar* (Knight), and *Finna* (Pawn)."

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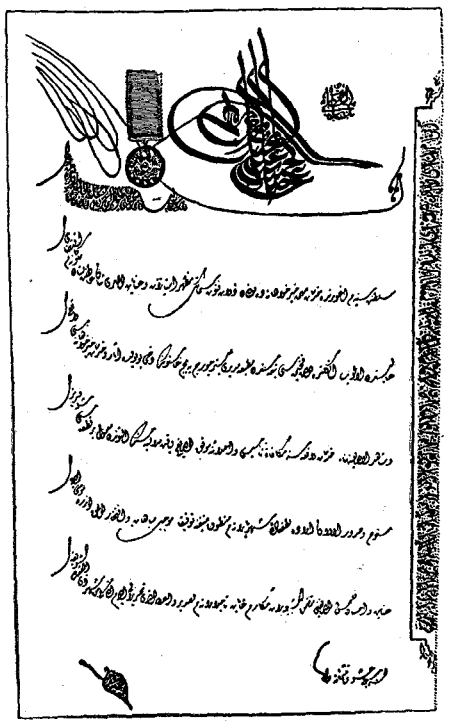

Swedish and Norwegian Legation, London.

This is to Certify, That His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, has highly appreciated the great usefulness of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary; that copies have been bought for the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade at Stockholm and the Royal Norwegian Department for the Interior at Christiania, and that these authorities have likewise declared themselves very much pleased with this excellent work.

(Signed) C. LEWENHAUPT,
Swedish and Norwegian Minister.

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